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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

September 8, 1920

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN,
Editor and Manager.

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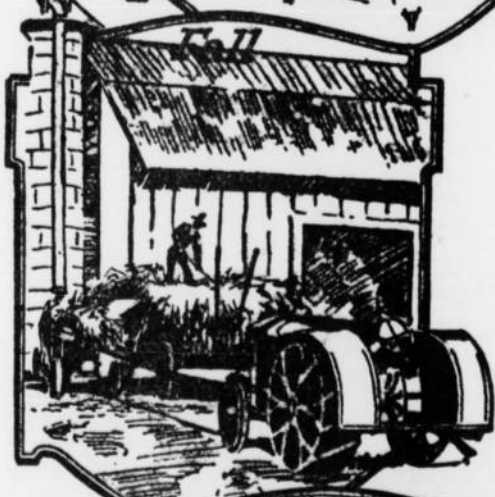
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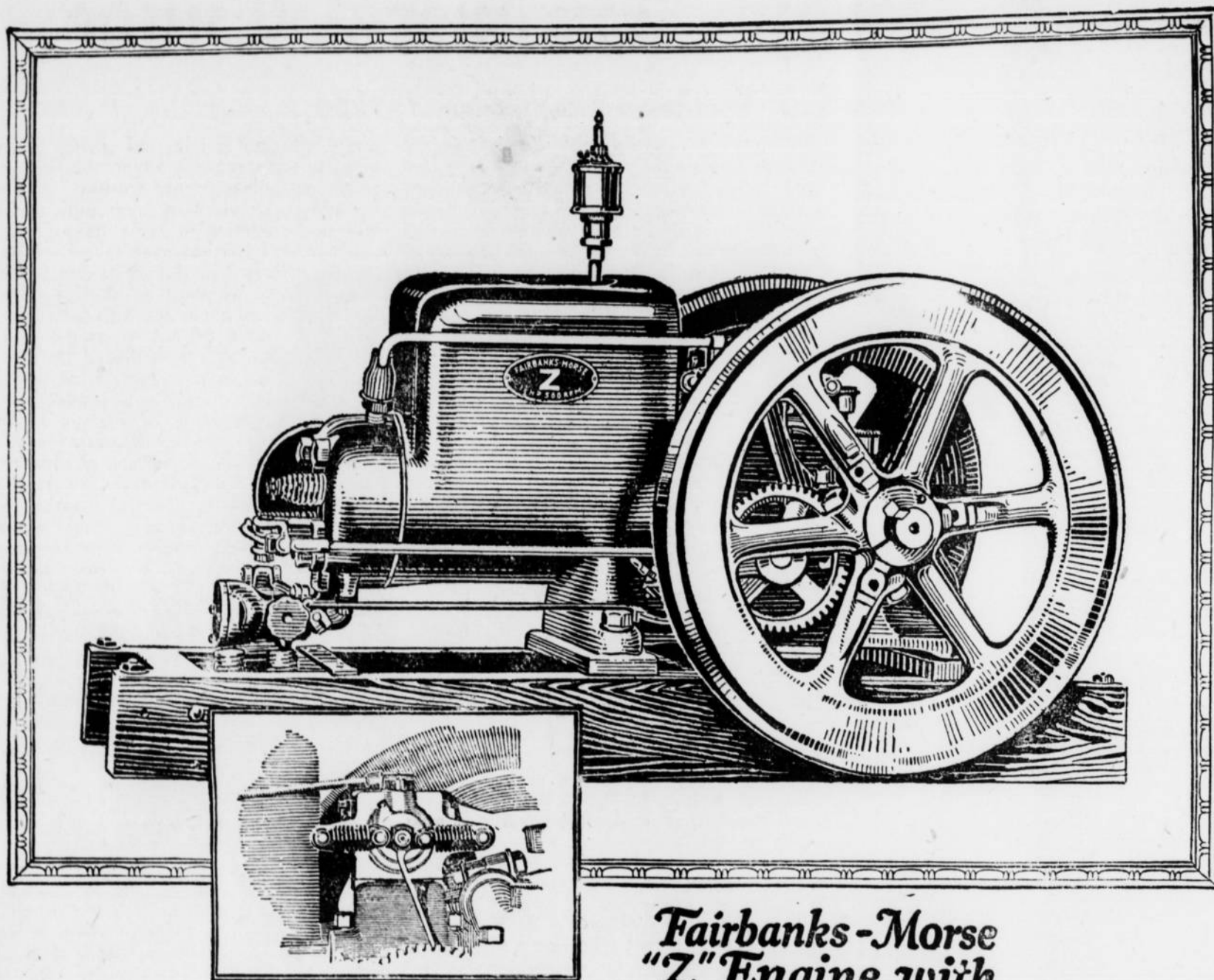
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 8, 1920

Higher Express Rates

The demand for increased rates from public utility corporations has become epidemic throughout Canada. Railways, gas, electric, express and telephone companies demand increased tolls sufficient to enable them to pay handsome dividends upon their investment and to lay aside substantial reserves or to protect the reserves which they have already laid aside. The latest applicants for increased rates are the express companies of Canada, who are demanding permission to levy 40 per cent. additional toll upon all traffic which they handle.

Somewhere there must be an end to the continuous rise in the cost of living. The price of farm produce has already gone down very considerably. Particularly might be mentioned the price of wool and hides, yet there is no proportionate reduction in the cost of woolen clothing, boots and shoes. Organized labor is in a position to maintain wages approximately in keeping with the increased cost of living. Corporations immediately follow after with a demand for increased charges sufficient to make up the increase in wages and something additional. All of it is passed on quickly and surely to the ultimate consumer, who cannot pass it on any further.

The price of farm produce will be the first to decline when the downward movement begins, and the farmers, as at all times, will be the first to be squeezed in the economic readjustment. When the readjustment period is fully upon us there will come a period of retrenchment, when we shall have to draw upon our reserves and lower our standard of living. But the corporations do not figure in this way. They are not prepared to accept the slightest decrease in their dividends or the profits to be laid aside for reserve.

The various public boards which pass upon these demands for increased tolls to public utility corporations apparently take little heed of this important economic truth. Their action leaves the impression that they are entirely too sympathetic to the pleadings of corporation counsel. The farmers of Canada carry the great burden of all public utility charges because they form a part of the cost of all commodities. These charges in varying degrees enter into the cost of production of everything produced on the farm. There is no one to whom the farmer can pass along his increasing costs. He must sell his product on the world's market and take what he can get for it, but must buy in a restricted market and be saddled with all these increasing costs.

The only salvation for the farmers of Canada is to organize co-operatively for the marketing of all of their products, and as far as possible for the purchase of all of their requirements. Such an organization and nothing less will put them in a position to cope with the economic readjustment rapidly approaching.

Juggling Tariff Figures

In his speech at Colchester, Mr. Meighen said that "we now, before revision, have a tariff of about 23 per cent. on dutiable goods"; that the Liberals, during the 15 years they were in office, maintained a tariff "of 28.3 per cent. on dutiable goods"; that we have now "a tariff of approximately 15 per cent. on all goods imported, both free and dutiable, and that when the Canadian dollar is at a discount of 13 cents on the dollar," and that "we have a tariff on farm implements that averages 14.6."

It would be interesting to know the source of Mr. Meighen's figures; they do not agree with those of either the Customs Department or the Department of Trade and Commerce. The Customs Department figures show the percentage of duty on the total value of goods entered for consumption in 1918 to be 16.79, which is higher than in any year between 1899 and 1911, when the Liberal Party went out of office. In that year the percentage was 15.87. Using the method of the Customs Department the percentage of duty on dutiable goods entered for consumption in 1918 was 29.8, which is somewhat different to Mr. Meighen's 23 per cent. It is also characteristic of Mr. Meighen's method that he should drag in to support his argument the adverse exchange with the United States, while carefully refraining from any mention of the favorable exchange with Europe.

The figure given by Mr. Meighen with respect to the tariff on farm implements is like his other figures prepared for the occasion. The percentage of duty collected on dutiable farm implements in 1918, according to the value of the imports and the duty collected, as given in the report of the Customs Department, was 18.8, and even if the value of duty-free implements be added, the average duty amounted to 15.6 per cent. Mr. Meighen's figures, in this connection, appear to be based upon an assumption of an equal value in each class of imports; in other words, he has simply struck an average of the rates of duty, but it is the actual amount in duty that counts and not merely the rate. And in this respect it needs to be stated that the people of Canada paid more in customs duties in 1918 than was collected in any two years prior to 1912, or any three prior to 1909, yet Mr. Meighen endeavors to make the people believe that their tariff burden has been lightened.

Curtailling Export Trade

Industrial Canada, the organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, comments with a great deal of satisfaction upon the manner in which Canada's trade with Greece is expanding. In the year before the war the value of our exports to Greece was only \$11,934. For the fiscal year ending March 31 last, the value of Canadian exports to Greece was \$29,588,984. Slightly over \$14,000,000 of this was represented by wheat, while exports of beef were valued at \$2,473,798, and of flour at \$7,820,390. We also sent to Greece 7,212,800 pounds of sugar, valued at \$606,144 (less than 8½ cents a pound), \$191,695 worth of cheese, \$259,645 worth of sole leather, \$521,291 worth of boots and shoes, \$140,000 worth of knitted clothing, and \$2,060,273 worth of other woolen goods.

This expansion of Canada's foreign trade is certainly a matter for congratulation, and it is gratifying to see that Canadian manufacturers, as well as agriculturists, are finding growing markets for their goods overseas. And what are the people of Canada getting in return for this large amount of wealth that is being shipped out of the country? Money? The encyclopedia tells us that the Greeks use paper money, and that the unit of currency is the drachma, which has the same value as the French franc. It would take over 150,000,000 drachme to pay for last year's Canadian exports to Greece, but if they have been received we must confess that we have not seen any of them. No. Canada has been paid for her exports to Greece, or will be paid, in goods; not neces-

sarily Grecian goods, but goods produced in some country with which the Greeks, directly or indirectly, are trading. The bankers and those who deal in foreign exchange will make entries in their books, and the producers of the exported merchandise will get their money in Canadian dollars, but it is goods that we shall be paid in after all. But when those goods reach Canada they will be taxed, and a fifth, a quarter or a third of their value will be collected by the government as a penalty which is imposed with the dual object of raising revenues and preventing the products of foreign countries from entering Canada. Manufacturers generally support the imposition of this tax because it helps to preserve for them the Canadian market. The application of a little thought and common sense, however, would show the defenders of protection that the discouragement of imports also means the discouragement of exports, and that the lowering or removal of the customs duties would greatly increase their opportunities to develop the export trade.

Public Ownership Scores

The municipal electric light and power plant, owned and operated by the City of Winnipeg, has once more given a striking demonstration of the value of public ownership efficiently administered. The Winnipeg Electric Railway Company operates three public utilities, namely, street cars, gas service, and electric light and power. On account of increasing cost of operation the company has just secured permission from the public utilities commissioner to again increase car fares and gas charges. It made no attempt, however, to secure higher rates for either electric power or light, and has made no claim that these services are not profitable to the company. If there had been no municipal light and power system to compete with the company and compel efficient and economical management, there is no doubt that the Winnipeg Electric would have asked and probably secured an increase in its lighting and power rates. As it is the citizens of Winnipeg are still getting electric light at three cents a unit and power at one cent, which is only one third of the rates charged by the company before the establishment of the publicly-owned plant.

Expanding Federal Revenues

Sir Henry Drayton, the minister of finance, should be a happy man. Money is flowing into the Dominion treasury in unprecedented volume. For the first four months of the present fiscal year the federal revenue amounted to \$145,509,588, which is an increase of \$46,000,000 over the corresponding period of last year. Customs collections alone are \$20,000,000 ahead of last year's figures. The income tax department is collecting large amounts of arrears, and is proving that with efficient administration the income tax and excess profits tax are capable of producing a large revenue from those best able to pay. The luxury taxes and sales taxes are bringing in large sums, and it is predicted that if the present rate of increase continues the total federal revenue for the year will approach \$600,000,000, or nearly double last year's receipts.

This is very gratifying, of course, from the point of view of national finances. The money, however, is being provided by the people, and is being secured in many cases at the cost of hardship and privation and a lowering of the standard of living. In addition to provincial, municipal and school

taxes, the people of Canada are now paying to the Dominion government more than \$60 a year for every man, woman and child in the country. A large part of this burden has been created by the war, and will have to be borne for many years to come. It is to be earnestly hoped, therefore, that the ease with which the government is collecting money will not lead to extravagant spending. Never was there a time when economy was more necessary. If the government can secure more money than is needed for current expenditures, the balance should be applied to the reduction of the national debt, thus making a decrease in taxation possible in the future. As prices and wages revert towards the normal, the present scale of taxation will bring in lower revenues, but there will be no decrease in the interest which the government must pay upon our huge national debt, unless a part of the principal is paid off.

The ease with which the government is collecting large sums by taxation is further striking evidence of the folly which was displayed in the financial policy of the Dominion during the greater part of the war. If the same, or similar, methods of taxation had been resorted to four or five years ago, there would have been no necessity for the huge borrowings that were the feature of Sir Thomas White's administration of the finance department. One third at least of the money which Sir Thomas White borrowed at 5½ per cent., with income tax exemption, could have been raised by taxation, but instead he allowed Big Business to retain its profits and to place itself in a position to levy tribute on the people for all time.

With money flowing into the treasury, the government will be besieged by privilege seekers looking for bonuses, subsidies and contracts. If the government has any regard for the future it will put a double lock on the treasury and use every available dollar for the reduction of the national debt.

The success of the income tax and the luxury and sales taxes are significant. These sources, combined, are rivalling the tariff as a means of producing revenue. In the past it has been urged that the tariff must be maintained as the only effective instrument for raising the bulk of the national revenue, but this contention will no longer serve to bolster up the demands of the protectionists.

Poor Britain!

A salient feature of the debate on the budget was the amount of time and attention devoted by the defenders of protection to British trade and industry under free trade. One could be excused for imagining, if he had no other source of information than the speeches of Canadian protectionists and alleged statesmen, that Great Britain, even before the war, was positively down and out. Meanwhile one of those individuals who delight in springing astounding revelations upon a placid world had been figuring out government expenditure in Great Britain, and he discovered that the expenditure of the six years from 1914 was more than that for the previous 226 years. The figures as given in a contemporary are: For 226 years (1688-1914), £10,944,000,000—say \$53,087,000,000; for six years (1914-1920), £11,268,000,000—say \$54,650,000,000. Life is too short to spend time verifying these figures but we have no doubt they are accurate. But fancy a moribund nation having resources which enabled it to spend as much in six years as it had spent in the previous 226 years. It is worth remembering also that 158 of the 226 years represented a regime of protection.

Misrepresentation

The Montreal Gazette, afraid of a probable understanding between Labor and Farmers,

says that "farmers propose to destroy the manufacturing industries of Canada." The farmers propose to destroy nothing that makes for national well-being; what they have set out to destroy is a system which enables one part of the community to prey upon the other. They will give the manufacturers the same square deal that they ask for themselves; they want a square deal all round. They do not believe that it is good for either industry or the country that industry should lean upon the politician, and that is what a protective system leads to. They certainly resent the imputation that they support a policy "designed to take the bread out of the mouths of the labor classes" when they know that their real and their avowed objective is to prevent the class which the Gazette represents taking the bread out of the mouths of rural and urban workers alike.

Mr. Meighen contends that there is no difference between the Liberal tariff policy as enunciated by Messrs. Mackenzie King and Fielding, and that of the National Liberal and Conservative party. Mr. King declares that the Liberal platform and the Farmers' platform are practically identical. Euclid tells us that things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another, so it is evident that if Mr. Meighen and Mr. Mackenzie King are both right in their statements, the Farmers' platform and the government policy in regard to the tariff must be identical. But that is absurd. There is something wrong somewhere. Has old Euclid, after enjoying an unquestioned reputation for several hundred years, been proved unreliable, or are Mr. Meighen and Mr. King merely "seeing things?"



Hey Diddle Diddle---the Man in the Middle

Tariff's Toll on Children

THE tariff is seen in its very worst aspect when we consider its effect upon the children of to-day. Our national future, the promise of which politicians are never tired of prating about lies with us here and now in the kind of children which we are able to raise, and these same gentlemen would do well to consider that a tax upon everything which children need is poor kind of assistance if they are to fulfill their promise of being a great nation, both in physique and intellect. Let us consider the matter from two points of view, that of quantity and quality. In the first place a tariff such as Canada at present possesses has an effect upon the number of children raised; in short it has a depressing influence upon the birth rate. It is an unfair means of taxation because it penalizes the family and allows the unmarried to go comparatively free.

Under the policy of collecting duty upon wealth (articles) as consumed, taxation works out something like this. So long as a woman is single she pays duty, let us say, on cotton and wool concealed in the price of the articles themselves for her own personal requirements in the way of clothes. But is it fair that this same woman when married and the mother of a family should be called upon to pay three times the amount of taxes derived from necessities required for herself and two children? However this is exactly what happens. People tear their hair about the descending birth rate, but what encouragement is there to rear children when one is taxed on everything one requires for them? If the tariff were logical, provisions would be made for a rebate of tax upon all goods for children up to sixteen years of age. A person is entitled to a rebate under the income tax laws for every additional child for which he has to provide. That the tariff does not and could not be so arranged as to make this feasible is evidence of its unfairness. It is a solemn fact that although many women would fain have a larger family, yet they love those which have been born to them and lived a few sunny years with them, incomparably more than any which are potential in their thoughts; consequently with the high cost of all articles needed for daily consumption in a family, they cannot bear to see the first children sacrificed by the addition of others, and thus the spectre of the tariff is stamping its mark indelibly upon Canada's national future.

The worst thing about the present protective tariff is that its results are supposed to be confined to a duty levied upon imports from foreign countries, which might be regarded as a luxury and avoided by some women, but such is not the case. The Canadian manufacturer keeps his prices up to the same level as that which obtains for the imported article plus the duty on it. This is bad, but what can be said on behalf of a law which allows the raw materials necessary for some industry to come into Canada free, but puts a protective tariff upon the finished product, save that it is an

The More Children a Family has the Greater are the Taxes the Family Must Pay---By
Ruth Preston Stevenson

arrangement highly commended by the manufacturers. The consumer is indeed wretched under this regime. The writer once heard it said that protection was a good thing, as the poor were taxed without realizing it, and hence made no fuss. This is just about what the situation has been in the past and it is high time that women should agitate with no uncertain voice for direct taxation. Camouflage has its uses, but we are better without opportunities afforded for it in the realm of economic taxation.

Affects Quality of Children

Let us see how the tariff affects the quality of the children. One of the reasons that so many of our Canadian children look so pale and ill-nourished lies in the fact that they are insufficiently protected from the severe cold which vampirizes the vitality, making the blood poor and the system prone to disease. If anything ought to be free of duty in this country it is wool, but as a matter of fact so high is the price of wool owing to this protection which allows juggling with the market to obtain export prices, that large numbers of mothers are buying nothing but cotton underwear for their children. Fur hats, caps, and tippets etc., bear a tariff duty of 15 to 22½ per cent., and the result is that in Canada, the normal home of fur bearing animals, furs are not worn by any save the children of the well-to-do. Health is not only a matter of feeding, it is very largely a matter of sufficient and practical clothing. Under the tariff not only is one at the mercy of the price of clothing but the very fact that he is protected makes the Canadian manufacturer quite lazy about improving his business. His one idea, for instance of the smart thing in small girls' dresses is checked gingham. Without any artistic selection these check patterns present a jumble of colors, most unbecoming to

the rising generations. One cannot help remarking without any wish to disparage one's own country, that the children's clothes designed in Great Britain are infinitely less clumsy in make, and more artistic in design than any produced of Canadian manufacture.

Modest Requirements

One may best get an accurate idea of how the tariff touches the needs of our children by looking at some of their requirements at birth and at school age. Let us suppose that a woman is expecting her first baby; she is in only moderately comfortable circumstances, but few will accuse her of undue extravagance if she seeks to provide the following articles for the comfort and well-being of her child. The list is tabulated so that any mother can see at a glance what proportion of the price she is asked to pay corresponds to tariff duty. Average prices have been chosen, the amount of tax has been calculated, based on the general tariff rate.

Article.	At	Price.	Rate of duty on finished article.	Tax.
3 Shirts, cotton and wool	\$1.00	\$3.00	22½ to 35 per cent.	.78
3 Bands, cotton and wool	.60	1.80	22½ to 35 per cent.	.47
3 Barrowcoats, flannelette	.95	2.85	22½ to 35 per cent.	.74
3 Nightdresses	1.00	3.00	22½ to 35 per cent.	.78
2 pairs knitted overall drawers	2.25	4.50	22½ to 35 per cent.	1.16
3 pairs stockings (cashmere) 1st size	.85	2.55	25 to 35 per cent.	.74
24 yards flannelette	.45	10.80	25 to 35 per cent.	2.80
3 Dresses, cotton material	1.50	4.50	17½ to 25 per cent.	.90

Total Cost\$33.00
Total\$7.47
The foregoing list does not contain, the case, but it is as well that she in the writer's opinion, as large a proportion of wool as it should for the well-being of a baby in the Canadian should realize that there is a tariff duty on sewing machines of 30 per cent., and that hanks of sewing cotton are

Article.	Price.	Rate of duty on finished article.	Tax.
1 Basket, open untrimmed	\$1.50	20 to 30 per cent.	.41
1 Tube vaseline	.17	15 to 25 per cent.	.04
1 Roll of absorbent cotton, ¼-lb. size	.75	12½ to 20 per cent.	.16
1 Tin talcum powder	.26	25 to 32½ per cent.	.07
1 Small bottle olive oil, 8 oz. size	.65	15 to 20 per cent.	.14
1 Brush	1.65	17½ to 30 per cent.	.40
1 Comb	.20	22½ to 35 per cent.	.06

Total.....\$5.18

Total.....\$1.28
dutiable ten per cent., and that she is still paying the duty of 25 to 35 per cent. on woolen and cotton in the piece, so that which ever way she turns to provide for her children she is hit by the tariff.

She could probably do without it but it makes for convenience and efficiency in the care of the baby to provide a baby basket in which to keep the little toilet articles; this outfit would be somewhat as outlined in the table above.

A woman would not be a true mother if she did not crave, at least, two or three yards of pink or blue ribbon with which to trim the basket, or make some of her baby's clothes specially dainty. On ribbons of all kinds there is a duty of 22½ to 35 per cent., and, today, a luxury tax of ten per cent. A word must be said about the tax on absorbent cotton, which is also present on cotton batting. By the device of the tariff, Continued on Page 25



Incidents in Photograph of the Young Peoples' Conference, University of Alberta, Edmonton
1. At Lunch in University Dining Hall. 2. Girls studying Nature in Nature's own laboratory. 3. A group at play on the Campus. 4. A class in livestock at the College barns. 5. A girl jumper who will give the boys a "run for their money."

The Pale Gold Lady

Being a Further Adventure of Laurence O'Day

By Billee Glynn

STANDING in the door of his little shop, O'Day looked into the heart of Vancouver Chinatown—a considerable district, a considerable population. He had been there now over six months and knew the Chinese as well as an observer might; their apparently profound complacency, their business honesty and gambling propensities, and the subterranean passages of their nature where white Sunday schools never followed them at all. It was here the Asiatic retreated within himself, where he stepped aside from occidental teachings and closed a door—and a white man might guess at him but never quite know.

O'Day sometimes wondered what might happen to Canada—if the government continued to admit so many Chinese. Harmless people—but were they harmless? Nationally they were non-assimilable. Yet across the continent many marriages of Chinese and white women had taken place. Here was a problem that those in power at Ottawa, like many other problems, never heeded.

Lily Foo was coming down the street. O'Day watched her casually. She came by slouching Orientals and fruitstands—a willowy figure with shiny black hair. This latter only was Chinese in fashion—carried to a roll at the side, as is customary for a Celestial maiden, and caught with an ornament of gold and jade. Her shoes were Canadian and her tulle dress.

She smiled at O'Day and entered the store. She wanted to buy six yards of lace. She was pretty with heavy loop jade earrings, a gold and jade bracelet and a ring. A belle of the quarter, she was cousin also of young Far Low who was nephew of Far Hi, one of Chinatown's kings. O'Day knew this, had even seen her with Far Low on different occasions. In China males and females are scarcely ever seen on the streets together, but in western countries they mix western standards with their own. It must now be over a week since O'Day had even glimpsed her.

During that time Chinatown had been the scene of a great scandal. Helen Graham, a beautiful white girl of religious mind, who taught at Sunday school a class of Chinese, had disappeared one afternoon in Chinatown, and not been found. She had gone into the quarter with May Lang, a Chinese girl who was a college graduate and friend. They had met Lily Foo and proceeded to a tea-house for refreshments. Helen Graham wanted to fix her hair and Lily Foo knew that in a room behind was a mirror. They went together—then Lily Foo came back alone in tears to May Lang. Hip Sing, the gunman, had stolen Helen Graham, had thrown her into an automobile in the alley and ridden away. The clothes and hair of Lily Foo were all dishevelled. She had struggled so hard for May Lang's friend.

This was the story as the police investigation brought it out. Hip Sing, seen the afternoon of the abduction, had surely disappeared. Wires to neighboring towns, road points, and farther cities had so far brought no clue of the fugitive. May Lang was in bed ill mourning the misadventure. Far Hi, president of Chinatown's five companies, had stepped out of Oriental reticence to make a statement for the Canadian press deploring the "dishonorable" happening, and promising to clear Chinatown of its bad characters himself. And Far Low, the nephew had offered a reward of \$500, making known to a cub reporter his disapproval of such "wife-stealing." This was in

addition to the \$1,500 offered by a Canadian society for the recovery of the abducted white girl. These facts had now stared Chinatown for a week. Bills, announcing the reward, printed in English and Chinese were posted all over the quarter, just as by this time they were posted in other cities and towns.

The advent, then, of the lovely Lily Foo, one of the actors in this drama, in O'Day's store was a matter of some interest. She had bought things there on previous occasions and they were acquainted. Having been to school she spoke English pretty well.



"Nice little store," she commented, while O'Day measured the lace. "Why you have store in Chinatown?"

"This was the cheapest place I could get in Vancouver and I had only about \$1,500 to start. It was money a fellow called Sheldon left me. I rescued him in the north woods. He died in the hospital here from an operation. I was suffering with a wound from a mountain lion at that time and couldn't do hard work, but wanted to make money, so decided on this for a while." He felt if he told her something about himself she would be more likely to discuss the abduction of Helen Graham.

"You here quite a while."

"About six months. I saw your name in the newspaper—big type."

"Oh, yes—wasn't it awful? Poor Helen Graham." Her words were serious, but somehow her lips smiled.

"You velly handsome man."

"Oh, come now!" chaffed O'Day. "You imagine you're talking to Far Low."

"You know Far Low? He, my cousin—he give me this," fingering her bracelet. "He velly good to me. I keep books for him."

"When did he give you the bracelet?" enquired O'Day, noticing that it must be worth at least \$200.

"Just three days ago. He velly good."

"Too bad, eh? Chinese cousins cannot marry?"

"Oh, no—I'm just bookkeeper—private secretary, you say."

"I see—but you very charming girl, the beauty of Chinatown. Many Chinese love you."

"Oh, no." And she smiled admittingly.

"Some of these days you go and live with a mother-in-law."

She stamped slightly her unbound foot. "No, no—me no want mother-in-

law. Chinese bride always live with mother-in-law and mother-in-law beat Chinese bride."

"Tell me about Helen Graham. You were with her, the papers said, when Hip Sing stole her."

"Yes, I was with her. We went to back room to fix our hair. Hip Sing came in, closed door, tie Miss Graham hands and mouth—pick her up, take her through other door to alley—put her in closed car, drive away. I try to stop him. Hip Sing throw me again wall. Scare Chinaman with gun." She smiled again in her piquant glimmering way.

"May Lang, Helen Graham's friend—she is sick over it?"

"She velly sick—but she get better. Chinese doctor give her tiger bone soup."

"Do you think Miss Graham will be found?"

"Don't think so. Hip Sing velly bad man. Plenty money—go anywhere—far away now."

"Far Low feel sad about it too. He admired Miss Graham didn't he? Thought she was a beautiful girl—spoke to you of her?"

"Oh, yes, thought she was velly beautiful—spoke to me of her. He feel velly bad; say so in papers."

"Too bad," concluded O'Day.

"Too bad," sighed Lily Foo. Once more she smiled in her strange way and left the shop.

O'Day watched her mincing step down street, thinking of the \$200 bracelet and the hidden subtlety that goes with the surface simplicity of a Chinese mind. What had been simmering all week in him now came to a head. He decided that he would make an attempt to find Helen Graham. That evening he closed his store early and sought the city detective office for information. He found they had almost given up hope for the girl. Hip Sing, the abductor, was truly "velly bad man." They had a record of him as a tong gunman from Mexico to the Yukon, and only once had been captured. They smiled at O'Day's proposed effort to find the girl, and he did not impart to them his ideas in the matter. In fact, he had no definite ideas—beyond a suspicion that the abduction had been more cleverly arranged than the police guessed—and on top of this a buoyant confidence of being able to discover where the girl had been taken.

It was seven-twenty when he left the police station—the night held plenty of room for action. He paused considering whether he should make an attempt to see May Lang. Probably he would not be admitted to her on account of her illness. Furthermore, he felt she was a real friend of Helen Graham—that her knowledge of the affair was no greater than she had admitted to the newspapers.

It was at this point he thought of Sung Lee—a Chinese actor with whom he had struck up an acquaintance. They had dined together a couple of times. Without reasoning why, he hurried toward the abode of Sung Lee. As he passed his own store he remembered a bottle of chloroform meant for a doctor, and left for him through mistake by drug-gist delivery the day before. He let himself in swiftly to get it.

Sung Lee lived in the heart of Chinatown and above a drug store, where, on the second floor, he had three rooms. He received O'Day in felt-soled sandals of satin, in flowing black and silver jacket, with many

bows and gracious words, and shaking his own hand—not that of his guest—which is the Chinese manner of greeting. Then, quickly, in spite of O'Day's protest, he served two glasses of samshu, the Chinese wine that pledges hospitality. A black monkey, Oriental mascot of good luck, mourned on a swing, a stone tied to his tail. Sung Lee explained this was punishment for keeping him, his master, awake nights. A yellow-eyed thrush sang outside the window in a cage. The quacking of ducks in cases in front of a nearby butchershop supplied the pauses. The reception room in which O'Day was seated was gorgeous with tapestry and hangings and littered with Chinese ornaments and knick-knacks—carved ivory balls and elephant, water-buffalo, mandarins, miniature bronze gods and spirits, brass cymbals, and Domascene ware. In one corner on a triangular support was the shrine where Sung Lee worshipped his dead ancestors, which is part of the daily religion of every Chinese household. Sung Lee, indeed, claimed to be descended, if indirectly, from the great Sung dynasty dating back to 960 A.D.

It took at least 20 minutes for O'Day to control Sung Lee in his flowery observances of host and reduce him to Canadian directness. It was at this point he explained to him that he wished to be made into a Chinese, so perfectly Chinese that no yellow man would be able to tell him. It was just his little joke to better understand his Celestial brothers. Would Sung Lee with his actor's art make him up and lend him a costume. And Sung Lee answered that it would be the greatest pleasure of his life.

So behold O'Day in an hour looking so much like a Chinese that he started back at his own image in the glass. Besides giving him a perfect yellow complexion, Sung Lee had even clipped his hair and dyed it black—the disguise seemed impenetrable. Further, Sung Lee showed him how to walk, taught him Chinese gestures, and gave him satin clothes.

"So long you no speak," he said, "it be alright."

"I shall pretend I am dumb," responded O'Day. "How do I do it?"

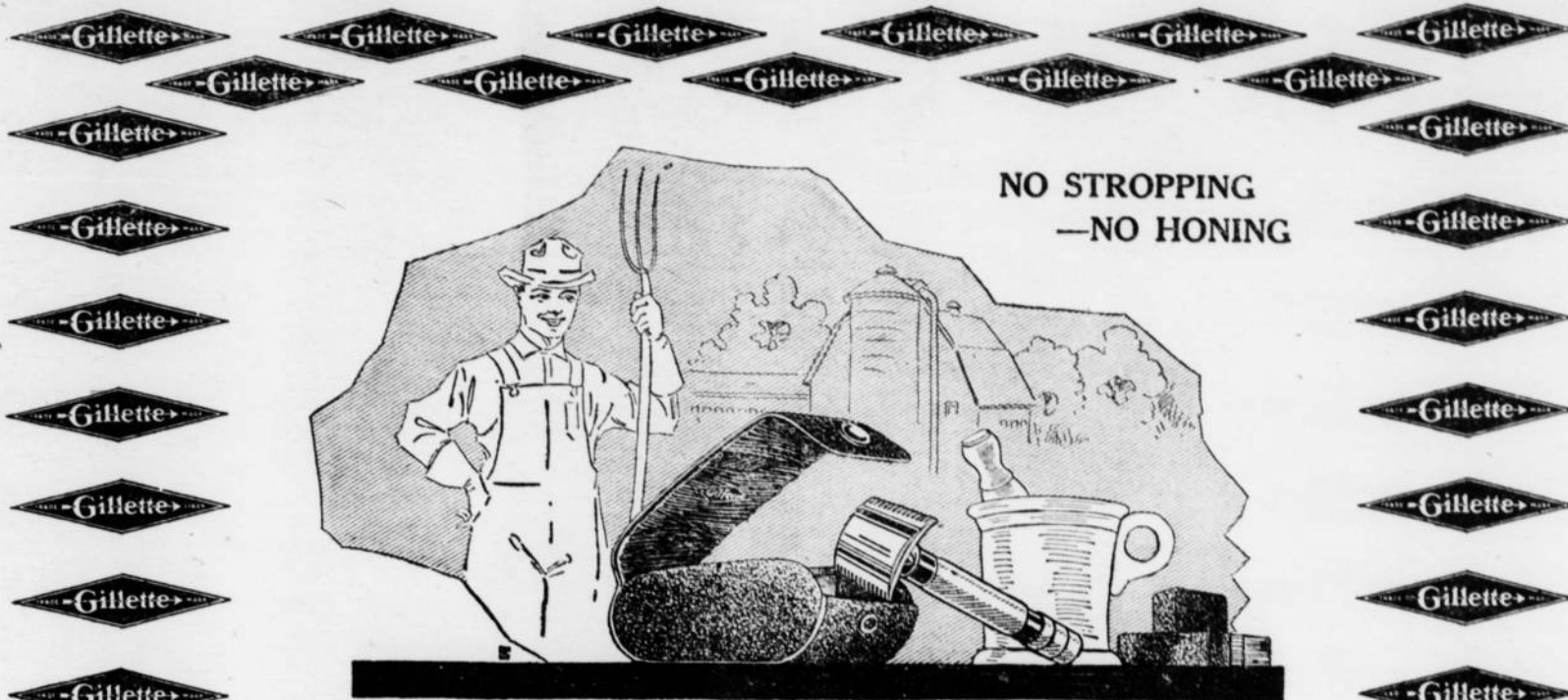
Sung Lee showed him, smiling glamorously.

O'Day turned from the mirror where he copied him, to the minaretted building opposite. "That," he said, "is Far Low's place. Tell me, Sung Lee, about Far Low."

"He offer \$500 reward for white girl, Helen Graham. White people like him—he velly rich." O'Day shrugged his shoulders casually, his back to Sung Lee who went on. "I no like him. He marry Fo Fan. I love her. He bad

Continued on Page 12





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Co-operative Marketing Associations

1. *Limits of the Field in Which They Operate—Products Assembled and Forwarded—The Boundary Between Producers' and Consumers' Co-operation—Co-operative Purchasing—By R. D. Colquette*

THE articles that have appeared in The Guide during the last few months on the co-operative associations of the Pacific coast have been based on information collected by the writer on a seven-week's trip through the territory in which the associations operate. They have dealt with the form of organization and achievements of the associations visited. In half a dozen short articles an endeavor will now be made to sum up and re-assert the basic principles of producers' co-operation as emphasized by the experience of the most successful of these associations. The present article will deal with the limits of the field in which true producers' co-operation will function and with what it should accomplish within that field.

In its progress toward the consumer a farm product may be said to pass through two stages. In the first stage it is collected, graded and forwarded to the wholesalers or large distributors. Somewhere in this stage many products also pass through a manufacturing process. In the second stage it is distributed, being divided and redivided until it is bought over the counter by the final consumer, generally in very small quantities. It is a view widely held that any saving that can be effected on a product on its way to the wholesale market is an addition to the farmer's price; while any saving between the wholesaler and the consumer reduces the price paid by the consumer. The wholesale market, therefore, marks the logical boundary line between the fields of producers' and consumers' co-operation. To carry their product past that boundary the producers would have to build up distributing machinery, which cannot readily be done except for the local trade as, for instance, a co-operative city milk business.

Product Assembled and Forwarded

The work of a co-operative association of producers is to collect and forward the product of its members to the wholesale market. It also engages in the manufacturing process when that must be done locally or in comparatively small factories, as creameries or fruit processing plants. The idea is to collect and forward as far as the product can be carried without breaking bulk. This plan is widely followed by existing co-operative associations. It is the purpose of the Wheat Growers' Association of Washington state to sell direct to the millers and exporters. An association of wheat growers with exporting facilities could sell its surplus wheat direct to Old Country millers. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries sells its surplus over local consumption to the wholesale produce dealers. Livestock, being from the marketing standpoint a very perishable product, one that must be marketed without delay as soon as it is ready or money will be lost, is a more difficult product to handle. The present system of local shipping associations selling through a commission firm seems to be as far as producers can go under existing circumstances. One suggestion is that abattoirs be made public utilities by legislative enactment. A big livestock association could then have its animals slaughtered and the product cold stored or cured, and thus converted into a relatively non-perishable product which could be sold to the wholesale distributors. The alternative is to establish co-operative abattoirs, a business venture that has met with little success in the face of the antagonism of the powerful packing interests on this continent.

The object of a co-operative association of producers is to eliminate speculation in its product within the field of its operation and to reduce to the lowest minimum the costs of handling and forwarding. All profit-taking between the farm and the wholesale market is excluded. The ownership of the product never passes out of the hands of the association until the distributive process commences. The association provides local warehousing

facilities; processes and packs the product if this is done at local points; makes up bulk shipments and forwards them, preferably in car lots. What the farmer gets is the wholesale price minus the necessary deductions to defray the costs of handling, maintaining equipment and paying the usual rate of interest on the capital employed.

Speculation in a product marketed in this manner may take place, but only after it passes out of the hands of the association. According to the view previously referred to, however, the effect of this is not to decrease the price received by the grower but to increase the price to the consumer. Last winter, for example, the price of raisins to the consumer was out of all proportion to the price received by the producers. This was due to speculation while raisins were in the hands of distributing agencies. The general manager of one of the big fruit associations of California impressed this point on the writer while being interviewed last spring. "If there were consumers' leagues to whom we could sell our fruit in car load lots we could eliminate every vestige of speculation and profiteering in our product," he said. "Our fruit could then be placed on the consumer's table at the net price received by our growers, plus the bare cost of handling."

When an association handles a product of which it is necessary to increase the consumption in order to provide a market for a rapidly increasing production it is necessary to advertise. A trade name or brand is adopted and consumers are acquainted with the merits of the brand so that they will ask for it when making their purchases. Retailers may be assisted with their displays and various other means adopted to bring the association's product more prominently to the consumer's attention. Large amounts of money are spent by some associations to encourage consumption. But when a retailer wishes to secure the goods he buys them in the regular way from the wholesaler.

Co-operative Supply

Farmers are not producers only. They are also large consumers. It should be recognized, however, that their primary interest is in their product and the selling end of their business should receive first attention. The purchasing end can then be organized, either as a subsidiary company or as a distinct department, paying its own way. In the organization of this part of their business the principles of consumers' organization are followed. Buying is done on as large a scale as the volume of business will permit. The usual retail prices are charged in order to avoid trade wars which stir up local jealousies and antagonisms. Reserves, which are unnecessary in a marketing organization, are built up to cover possible losses and provide against a falling market. Net savings are distributed at the end of each year on a patronage basis. In this regard also the purchasing organization differs from the marketing organization, for in the latter the farmer receives at the end of the year not a patronage dividend but the balance of the price for his crop, just as he is doing this year with his participation certificates. The two branches may be under control of the same directorate but otherwise they are kept entirely distinct, one being a consumers', the other a producers', organization.

It is important that in co-operative marketing too much is not attempted. The experience of the successful associations of the Pacific coast is that the furthest they can go is to organize to carry their product as far as it can be carried in bulk. The only exception is where local or small "pocket" markets are supplied. Pending the formation of associations of consumers it is there turned over to the established distributing agencies of the country through which it finds its way to the final consumer.

The next article will deal with the organization and operation of a co-operative association.



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Andrew Knox on the Budget

Measures Proposed in Platform of New National Policy Party Would Reduce Cost of Living, Increase the Revenue, and Stimulate Development of Natural Resources

THE budget speech of Andrew Knox, M.P., member for Prince Albert, was made on the last day of the debate, and as the time did not permit of a long speech it is here reproduced in full.

"Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention at this hour of the morning to occupy very much time, but I feel that I would not be doing my duty to my constituents or to myself if I did not put myself on record in connection with the Budget.

"In the first place I wish to congratulate the minister of finance upon at least making an effort, by direct taxation, for the purpose of paying our way, instead of going on increasing our enormous national debt. The minister of finance, being a man for whom I have great regard, I am sorry he has not been better advised as to how he should have placed that direct taxation. Had he followed the platform of the National Progressive Party he would have adopted measures which would have secured a further considerable sum, and at the same time would have given relief to the great masses of the people, both urban and rural, at present oppressed by the high cost of living. For there is no doubt in my mind, Mr. Speaker, that if the tariff were reduced to a much lower level than it is today on many articles, it would not only reduce the cost of living, but would bring in a great deal more revenue—that is, revenue to the government and not to the manufacturers.

Farmers or Packers

"A few minutes ago the member for Northumberland (Mr. Loggie) spoke of some protection which the farmers were being benefited by. I am not sure of the figures which he quoted, but as far as I could gather, the hon. member meant to say that some \$700,000 of revenue had been received in connection with this article produced by the farmers. Now, Mr. Speaker, this is not protection for the farmer in any shape or form. It is protection for the packer. In proof of that I may say that the farmer sells his meat on the open market, and if this money is collected from cured meats shipped into Canada, it goes to prove—knowing as I do that our cattle and hogs in the West are very often shipped to the American markets—that the American packer is buying the Canadian product, curing it and shipping it back into Canada again, which, after paying the duty, appears to me, is not very creditable to our Canadian packers. However, I will let it go at that. The member for West Peterborough (Mr. Burnham) said that the present budget is the greatest combination of free trade and protection that he has ever known. The protection is there all right, but up to the present I have been unable to discover just where the free trade part of it comes in. In so far as I can see the protected interests are not interfered with in any way by the budget.

Levites and Parasites

"I feel that the best thanks of the progressive party are due to hon. gentlemen on the government as well as on the opposition benches for the attention given to our group, as the attacks in which they have indulged, unwarranted as they are, will have the effect of focussing public thought on the policy and platform of the progressive party, on which the broad light of day is always welcome. I particularly wish to thank the hon. member from Brantford (Mr. Cockshutt) for the new name, 'Levites,' which he has applied to us. The Levites, Mr. Speaker, as no doubt you are aware, were the spiritual advisers and leaders of the children of Israel when they going through their period of re-establishment and reconstruction—in other words, they were the 'little leaven which leaveneth the whole lump,' and I congratulate the hon. member upon his keen foresight in recognizing the same distinctions, comparisons and functions for this small but growing group. But, Mr. Speaker, I would rather, very much rather, be

a Levite than a parasite; for the name, parasite, is the most fitting I can think of for those who draw their profits from the consuming public of this country under the shelter of a protective tariff.

"I do not consider it wise to go into the different phases of the budget, as they have been dealt with from almost every angle, but I would say that during a recent trip West I have found continual adverse criticism with respect to it, and I have received a large number of letters and telegrams along the same line.

Attacks on Mr. Crerar

"I deplore the attacks made on the hon. member for Marquette (Mr. Crerar), notably those made by the member for Vancouver Centre (Mr. Stevens), the member for St. John (Mr. Elkin), the Member for Algoma East (Mr. Nicholson) and the member for South Oxford (Mr. Sutherland). Apropos of that I wish to read a short editorial from the Winnipeg Tribune of May 29, and in passing, let me point out that this paper is owned and operated by the hon. member for Springfield (Mr. Richardson), whom I congratulate upon the fairness of the article, and I cannot help but think that this expresses the feeling of many—in fact a large majority—of those sitting on the government side. The article in question is headed, 'Unfair Talk,' and reads as follows:

"'Charging that Hon. T. A. Crerar, leader of the Farmers' Party, is 'associated with the Bolshevik party,' as a press heading puts it, or characterizing the farmers as a dangerous class, politically, is just common, ordinary rot.

"'Tom Crerar has been able to hold his head up among the people of Western Canada for many years. And there is no sign that he is other than a good Canadian, and worthy of the highest respect. Mr. Crerar takes his stand, out in the open, on certain fair political grounds. He invites attack, and he may be open to attack, but away with the petty personal stuff. It is cheap and unworthy in a discussion of the great principles which should enter into the government of the nation. Let us have fair play and the elimination of all pettiness of spirit.'

"This goes to show, Mr. Speaker, that the people who really know the hon. member for Marquette, and are honest about it, will not stand for the tactics adopted by the members whom I have mentioned, to say nothing of the cheap, petty spirit which they have displayed, and to which, Mr. Speaker, only the rules of the House prevent me from giving its proper name.

Room for Settlers

"Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to diverge a little from this much-hashed subject, and to say that in some measure I agree with the hon. minister of finance, and I admire the spirit of optimism which he displayed when he said that he does not believe that the job ahead of this country is a bigger job than Canada can look after. I certainly agree with him in that, but I believe we will have to change our method of procedure, and instead of developing our unnatural resources—as we have been trying to do for the last 40 years—we should give a little attention to our natural resources.

"Mr. Speaker, it is now a few days more than 30 years since I landed in Canada. At that time Canada had, roughly speaking, a population of 5,000,000 people. I was an optimistic young man in those days, Mr. Speaker, and had great visions of Canada's future. In 30 years' time the natural increase should have brought our population to at least 8,000,000. During that time we had 3,000,000 added by immigration.

"Yet, Sir, we find today that our population is still in the neighborhood of 8,000,000. Surely this is proof positive that something is radically wrong. And my theory is that when a wrong is proven to exist, we are not doing



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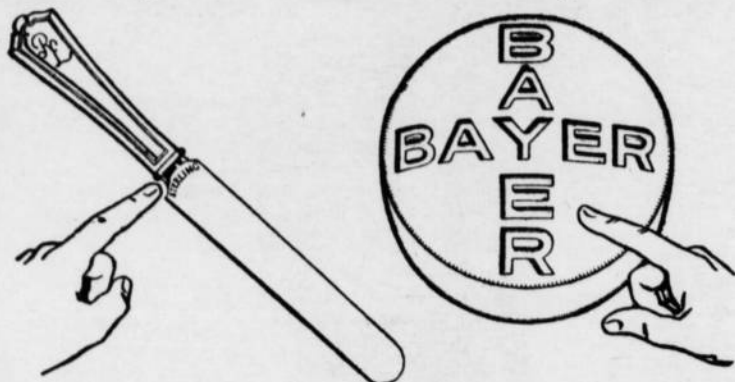
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our duty if we do not try to set it right.

"In the Northwest—and I have particularly in mind that part of Saskatchewan which I have the honor to represent, and which I might say, in passing, is one of the largest constituencies in the Dominion, and in which, during my 30 years' farming there, I have not seen one crop failure—there is room for millions. In the northern portion of my riding there are vast stretches of unoccupied lands, almost unexplored lands, which await the railway and the settler—I put the railway first because we have already extended settlement from the present railway as far as it is possible to operate. Many farmers are hauling their wheat 30 and 40 miles from north of Prince Albert, and the same may be said with regard to Melfort and Tisdale; in fact, wheat is coming to Tisdale from a distance of 50 miles. Another thing that the people of my constituency ask for is the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway.

Immigration Policy

"It is well known that there are great stretches of land fit for grazing and there is plenty of hay for stock extending for 150 miles north of Prince Albert. I am so confident of the possibilities of this northern country that I have persuaded the hon. minister of the interior (Mr. Meighen) to attach a fully-qualified man to the Indian Treaty party which is going north from

Prince Albert in a few days, so that he may report on the agricultural and other natural resources now lying dormant there.

"In conjunction with this, I believe we should institute a sound immigration policy, making a specialty of the immigrant who is willing to settle on the land, knowing that the development of the mines, forests and fisheries will naturally follow. And I may say that we have all of these natural resources in the territory which I have described. But to enable these natural industries to prosper, it is essential that if they cannot be given encouragement, they at least should not be penalized by having a heavy customs tariff on their instruments of production. That is where the platform of the National Progressive party would come in with advantage, and I have no hesitation in recommending it to the attention of this House as something which much better suits the needs of Canada today than either the present budget or the amendment. However, Mr. Speaker, as the rules of the House prevent a further amendment, which this party would gladly have offered along the lines I have mentioned, I find myself in the position of having to choose between two evils, and as I believe that the sentiment of the people, both urban and rural, whom I represent, coincide with my own views, I shall vote for the amendment."

The Pale Gold Lady

Continued from Page 8

to her. She die. But lots China girls like Far Low—plenty money. Father leave him it."

"He goes to Christian church," suggested O'Day without turning.

Sung Lee laughed. "White people no savvy. Chinese polite to all religions. He worship Tao, Buddha, Confucius, go to white church just the same. Far Low pretend to be very good; he not so good. He has bigger business in Shanghai than here. Sometime he live there all year. There he himself. People in Shanghai know him best. Still he have velly good time here. "How?" asked O'Day turning as if he doubted.

"That place of his, headquarters for five tongs—all at peace, all business men. Far Low's own place, his house. No white men 'lowed there—only some Chinamen. They have velly good time there—Far Low best time of all. I act over there once. Pretty Chinese girls dance, geisha girls from Japan, too. Chinese and Melican music. Banquets. Drink lots samshu. Plenty of pipe."

"You mean they smoke opium?" enquired O'Day with raised brows.

Sung Lee nodded.

"And do they gamble, too?"

"Maybe—but more here in club—few doors up this side. If police raid, they run oley there."

"Over where?"

The actor pointed, dramatically, to Far Low's mansion, across the street.

"But how can they?—the police would catch them, Sung Lee."

Sung Lee's glamorous smile shone again. "They run underground."

O'Day's eyes opened. "Oh, I understand. They've dug a tunnel and connected the two places under the street?"

Sung Lee grinned. "Back of Far Low's place is alley. They go into alley and into their houses back way. Police never catch 'em. Usually never try. They fix police." His hand opened and closed on a Canadian coin in illustration. "Impossible to stop Chinese gamble anyway. Police know that."

"Are you, Sung Lee, admitted in the club where they gamble?"

"Not in house of Far Low any more but in club, yes. I am Sung, great actor—my ancestors once rule China. Stone lions on their graves. Far Low could not keep me out of club. Four tongs friendly with me."

"By 'tong' you mean secret society?"

"Something like that."

"And to what tong did Hip Sing belong—the gunman who took away Miss Graham?"

He belong to Hip Kee, unfriendly tong. Four big tongs to which big business men, Five Companies, belong always at peace, try to control everything in Chinatown. But two other tongs sometimes fight 'em or each other.

When one tong offend other tong—then at war till they make peace. Hip Sing kill Chinaman day before he left."

"The police did not know that."

"No. Men of the four big tongs bury him. Hip Sing run away."

O'Day turned away his face—thinking. Here was a reason for Hip Sing's disappearance without regard to Helen Graham at all. "Hip Sing must be very bad man," he commented easily, "to kill a Chinaman and then run away with a white girl."

Sung Lee shrugged his shoulders. "Velly bad man," he pronounced.

"Well," put O'Day, suddenly changing the subject, "what do you say if we go to dinner?"

The actor fell back into his profound courtesies. His expressions of unworthiness for such an honor overcame him. But in ten minutes, at most, they were down the stairs and outside. O'Day tried to accomplish the Oriental manners Sung Lee had illustrated by imagining himself really a Chink. Smiling at himself he seemed to realize the street scene as one of previous reincarnation; yellow, singing-toned gamins playing "blowing the fist" and peg-tops, the clatter of sandals and flow of complacent life, a blind soothsayer in the soiled robes of a mandarin, submissive Chinese women with hands in their sleeves, jewelry shops where weary eyed experts could be seen carving kingfisher and willow leaf in silver and gold, drugstores displaying scorpions, snake's skins, "dragon's clothes," and armadillos preserved in jars, smelly meatshops, vegetable displays, and stands of Chinese sweets—candied melon peel, cocoanut, ginger, sugarcane, lychee nuts, all the delectables. He was imagining a pretty Chinese girl they had passed to have been his wife when Sung Lee brought him to himself with "Where go?"

O'Day hesitated as if making a selection. "To the 'Chou Lu,'" he decided. It was the teahouse where Helen Graham had disappeared.

They dined heroically in a curtained-off box, of birdnest soup and chicken chow mein, with black mushrooms and bamboo shoots. O'Day ordered for Sung Lee plenty of samshu. He merely sipped the wine himself, emptying his glass when his companion's attention was distracted, into the cuspidor at his feet. Sung Lee because convivial and boasted of having played before the Emperor of China.

After the last course O'Day excused himself and stepped to the back of the cafe. An examination of the room in which Helen Graham had been seized by her abductor revealed nothing more than the description given of it by the reporters. As he returned to Sung Lee his waiter spoke to him in Cantonese. He merely grunted for a reply but he



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117A

was pleased. It proved that his make-up was effective.

"I have never been in Chinese club," he announced to Sung Lee. "I would very much like to see how Chinese amuse themselves. Sung Lee knows that he can trust his friend. Wouldn't it be possible to take me into the club of the Five Companies?"

Sung Lee swore by all the luminous feet of the moon that it would. They set out and the actor described Chinese gambling games on the way. "Remember you can no speak," he advised as they arrived. "I say you actor from San Francisco—lost voice."

They stepped into a small ante-chamber where Sung Lee tapped on a door. A fan in the door moved and a pair of Oriental eyes looked out at them. Sung Lee spoke to the eyes in four dialects. This was the sesame—the door opened sufficiently to admit them. A narrow circuitous hall led to a room vociferous with yellow men. They were gathered around a table playing fan-tan. The pagoda circumference of the room broke into others where undrawn portieres revealed other gambling games in progress. In an instant, however, the whole scene could change to harmless progressive games of chess. But there was little to fear from the police department except when some new lieutenant was appointed to the district. A winged tiger, which is the Chinese god of gambling, poised on a block of ebony in an alcove. Blue and red silk furnished a background. These colors always tell a Chinaman where gambling is going on. His race is so addicted to it that two coolies will spend an entire afternoon betting where the next and the next fly will light.

Most of the gamblers knew Sung Lee and greeted him. But Far Low at the farther side of the table did not. Sung Lee introduced to them generally his friend as Yu Wen. O'Day smiled and successfully endorsed with Oriental gesture the information that he was dumb. No one looked at him too closely. He sat back a little in the shadow while Sung Lee took a hand in the game. Fan-tan is exciting only to a Chinese. They played with "cash," a Chinese coin worth a fortieth of a penny, but the betting was in Canadian silver and fairly high. There is a pile of "cash," the croupier pulls part of it away the wagers are made on how many pieces remained. Sung Lee lost something like five dollars in 20 minutes. He moved over to one of the small rooms with Yu Wen. They were playing "chuck-luck" here, in the next room shooting dice. In another they were watching crickets fight and staking their choice. The Chinese are able to train the cricket to this extent.

Then Sung Lee beckoned O'Day to come upstairs. He found himself in a large room lit by lanterns confronted by a heroic statue of Buddha with the customary eighteen disciples carved and gilded in the base. Blocks of sandalwood burnt on censers, joss-sticks smouldered in a vase, a youthful Chinese kowtowed before the shrine. Then he lit colored candles and took from a silk-covered box on a pedestal the seal of the god stamping his right hand with it. This was to counteract evil spirits and bring him good luck downstairs. A Chinese prays with as clear a conscience to win at gambling as he might for a good bean crop or that his offspring be born a boy. Sung Lee explained all this to O'Day when the worshipper had left. They were alone now and could speak in English.

O'Day stepped behind the image examining it. He lifted the silk drapery and found that Buddha was hollow. Sung Lee called him with one of his dramatic gestures. Behind a teakwood table cluttered with bamboo splits, paper images, and incense sticks—on a wall hung with artificial flowers he turned a section of lattice and a small door opened into the dark.

"That," he said, "is tunnel to Far Low—where Chinese make escape if police come." He closed the door carefully and they went downstairs. Sung Lee got into a game of "chuck-luck." In a stressful moment O'Day plucked his arm and whispered in his ear, "I go home." It was impossible for Sung Lee at that moment to indulge in the flowery courtesies of seeing him off. O'Day stepped quickly into another doorway. To the great delight of a crowd, two trained fish were fighting in

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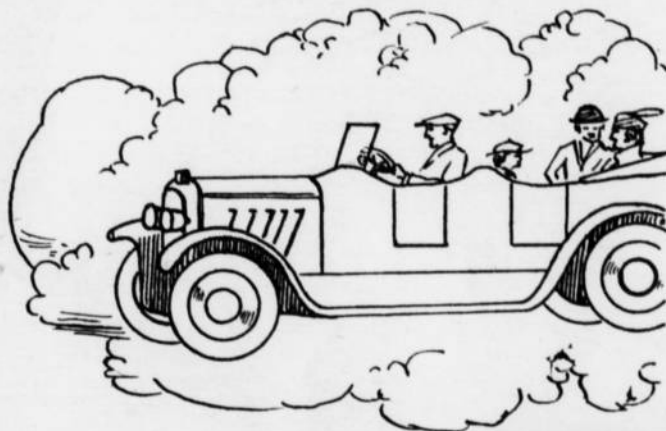
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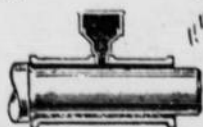
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a glass bowl. O'Day glanced toward the fan-tan table—Far Low was gone. It was but a step to the stairs leading to Buddha. He went up quietly and found another Chinese praying. O'Day, too, genuflected and lit incense sticks before the idol. Then the Chinese left but stopped to speak to someone on the stairs. O'Day stepped swiftly behind the idol, lifted the silk hangings, and hid inside. It wasn't uncomfortable in the stomach of Buddha. He found even a seat—but he was there over an hour, while different Chinese came and worshipped. Finally he heard a body of them downstairs depart and decided to risk it. He slid out and silently moved the teakwood table, turn the lattice which opened the door leading to the tunnel and stood ready to venture down. He had noticed when Sung Lee opened it a half-moon piece movable at the bottom of the door to permit a hand to pull the table back into position from the inside. He closed the door and lifted the table back noiselessly—then down a considerable flight of steps, he stood in a damp and narrow channel. A light burned ahead at a turning. He made toward it—a huge rat scampered against his foot. He shuddered—he hated the things even if the Chinese ate them. Would he find a watchman by the light. He approached stealthily, ready to spring. A niche had been cut in the wall for a sentry but none was present. He kept on toward another light. He was crossing under the street now at an angle. At the second light he found another niche unoccupied. A green and gold paper dragon to ward off evil spirits and evidently built in sections stretched interminably pinned at one side of the tunnel the whole way. He went on now more slowly—he was approaching Far Low's den. Beyond a turn in the narrow channel was a reflection. A bottle of chloroform but no revolver! He had not expected the adventure to move so rapidly. Peeking around the rather abrupt turn he saw a Chinaman with his back to him. He threw an arm across his throat so that he could not yell and held a handkerchief full of chloroform to his nose. He searched him for weapons and found only a knife. He wore a red jacket and a skull cap with Chinese characters woven in its front. O'Day thought it best to don these for what he wore. He tore his doffed garments to bind the unconscious Chink and put him back in the niche with a roll of rag for a gag. Fully around the turn in the tunnel, he saw instantly that he had arrived. The passage came to an end where a bamboo screen and pictorial lanterns bespoke the entrance to a room. The paper dragon concluded itself with a head.

Making his gait as Chinese as possible O'Day went forward. On the other side of the screen in the room itself he found another guard in red jacket and monogrammed cap. He had to do something—it turned out to be an inspiration. He signified with a grunt that he was to take this man's place. The guard seemed glad to be relieved, giving up to him with only a glance. He took him for his fellow in the tunnel. O'Day saw him change his jacket and cap in a corner, then he went up a stairs at the farther end of room.

Continued Next Week



In the Sheep business, at Brooksley, Alta.

Business and Finance

Three Principles of Investing

THE McClures Financial Booklet, published by McClures Magazine, contains the following advice with regard to investments:

Every investment should possess the three qualities of safety, principal, regularity of income, and ready marketability.

1. Safety of principal is the first essential of a good investment. Be sure there is a sufficient equity behind your investment and by equity is meant that much of the intrinsic value of the property which exceeds the value of the securities against that property. For example—if a corporation sells bonds to the amount of \$300,000 secured by property worth \$500,000, there is an equity behind the bonds of \$200,000. If the business should fail the value of the property would still be sufficient to pay off the bonds in full. The principal is safe.

2. The second qualification is regularity of income. A security should be bought because it affords a safe and regular return on the money invested, not because its selling price promises to appreciate. It is also well to remember that past records are more to be trusted than prospects. Yearly earning should have averaged considerably more than interest and dividend requirements. Investigate the company's credit; can it borrow money in time of need? Is its product a necessary for which the demand will continue? It is also well to find out about the management; are the officers honest and efficient? All these qualifications are of the first importance.

3. Ready marketability. It stands for reason that if there is a demand for a certain security and it can be sold easily on any exchange in the country, this security has greater worth than one for which a purchaser must be found, sometimes with great difficulty. Marketability is not so important as the other two qualities, but it is one upon which all careful investors insist. It is always well to bear in mind that some day you may want ready cash, and want it badly; a security easily sold is an asset when the day comes, and this characteristic combined with safety of principal and regularity of income makes for the ideal investment.

Some Canadian Investments

Following are some investment opportunities which are at present available:

	Divd.	Price	Yield
Preferred Shares			
Willards Chocolates	8	100	8.00
Gunns Limited	7	97½	7.18
Goodyear Tire and R. Co.	7	97½	7.18
Robert Simpson	6	81	7.35
Canadian Locomotive	7	88	7.95
Canada Steamships	7	78½	8.96
Canada Cement	7	90	7.77
Dominion Foundries	8	96	8.33
Mackay Companies	4	65½	6.10
Steel of Canada	7	94	7.45

Common Stocks			
Bell Telephone	8	102	7.84
Canada Cement	6	58½	10.25
Canadian Locomotive	6	90	6.66
Canadian Gen. Electric	8	100	8.00
Consumers Gas	10	134	7.46
Can. Pacific Ry.	10	134	7.46
Steel of Canada	6	67	8.95
Dominion Steel Corp.	6	50½	10.08
Mackay Companies	6	70	8.57
Maple Leaf Milling	12	145	8.27
Dom. Foundries and Steel	4	60	6.66

Bonds			
Canada Bread	6	89	7.01
Canada Cement	6	93	7.02
Canada Steamships	5	79½	6.73
Canadian Locomotive	6	92	6.60
Victory Loan, 1922	5½	98	6.37
Victory Loan, 1923	5½	98	6.15
Victory Loan, 1927	5½	97	6.00
Victory Loan, 1933	5½	96½	5.88
Victory Loan, 1924	5½	97	6.27
Victory Loan, 1934	5½	93	6.24
Victory Loan, 1937	5½	98	5.68

Victory Bonds Lower

Announcement was made, from Ottawa, on August 30, that the fixed price of Victory Bonds had again been reduced as follows:

THE Business and Finance Department of The Guide is prepared to furnish general information to its readers on the subject of investments, insurance, banking, mortgages and credit problems generally. The object of this department is to furnish information which will assist farmers to make their business more profitable and to enable farmers throughout the country to profit by each others' experience. All enquiries and communications should be addressed to Business and Finance Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Free From Income Tax

Due	Old Price	New Price	Yield Per cent.
Dec. 1, 1922	99	98	6.37
Nov. 1, 1923	99	98	6.15
Dec. 1, 1927	99½	97	6.00
Nov. 1, 1933	99½	96½	5.88
Dec. 1, 1937	101	98	5.68

Income Subject to Taxation

Due	Old Price	New Price	Yield Per cent.
Nov. 1, 1924	98	97	6.27
Nov. 1, 1934	96	93	6.24

The Dominion government by arrangement with the bond dealers undertakes to purchase all Victory Bonds offered for sale and not absorbed by the investing public, and this reduction in the fixed price indicates that the sales of bonds are considerably in excess of the demand. By lowering the price the government hopes that investors will be induced to buy bonds and make it unnecessary for the government to take them. The prices given above are those at which the public can purchase bonds. They can be sold to bond dealers at \$1.00 less per \$100 bond. Interest from the date of the last coupon is added in each case.

Victory Bonds at present prices are a very attractive investment. They will be redeemed by the Dominion government at 100 cents on the dollar at the date of maturity and in the meantime interest at five-and-a-half per cent. on the par value is paid.

How to Prevent Profiteering

By E. E. Carr, in Real Democracy

The age-old, deep-seated malignant disease of profiteering which is ravaging the whole world can not be cured by political nostrums which merely paint over the ulcerous places. The remedies must be radical, they must go to the source of the evil. They must destroy and eradicate the whole system of profiteering and root the branch.

There are two simple, legal, peaceful, just methods by which the land may be restored to the people.

1. By a reasonable tax on land site values and exempting improvements from taxation. This would prevent speculators from holding land out of use till the labor of the community made it more valuable. It would bring the rents and sale prices down automatically to something approximating a proper standard, and thus it would encourage workers to rent or purchase land for actual use as farms or town home sites.

Lessons from Overseas

2. By a system of farm and housing loans, such as are now used in Australia, New Zealand and Ireland, by which the government appraises large estates, buys them at a fair valuation, divides them into 20, 40, 60 or 80 acre farms and sells them to actual settlers on long term loans at very low interest. The government also loans money at a low rate on a long term to build a house, barn and other needful structures, to buy livestock and seed and to enable the new settler to support his family until the first year crops are ready for the market. This method has redeemed New Zealand and Australia from the oppressive power of landlords and loan sharks and made these countries amazingly prosperous for honest working people. The loan sharks and commercial profiteers generally condemn the governments of these countries because there is less chance to fleece the people there than anywhere else; but the real people, the common people, the farmers and industrial workers, are more prosperous, happy and progressive than in other countries. The city housing problem has been solved on the same plan.

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Bonds due November 1st, 1923	Price, 98	
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Bonds due November 1st, 1933	Price, 96½	
Bonds due December 1st, 1937	Price, 98	Income Subject to Taxation
Bonds due November 1st, 1924	Price, 97	
Bonds due November 1st, 1934	Price, 93	

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Crop and Field Management

Sunflowers and Corn

THE sunflower plants at the Manitoba Agricultural College, showing the results from various dates of seeding, show that this new silage crop can be sown much earlier than corn. The plot sown on May 5 shows a good, strong growth and was not injured by spring frosts. The May seedings are about equally promising though a slight falling off is noticeable with the last seeding date of the month, and the stand rapidly falls off when seeding is deferred into June. With corn the opposite is true. Good stands are not given by the early May seedings. That sown about the end of the month shows up better, and the early June plantings better still.

"Of the corn sown when the ground is cold those plants that come will mature better, and in any year will give corn in the dough stage, but the crop will be scattered. The early corn crop is likely to suffer from cutworms, cold soil and spring frosts. It will not germinate properly unless the ground is at a certain temperature," said Mr. Ellis, who has charge of the experiment plots, to a member of The Guide staff, recently.

These experiments indicate that sunflowers should be sown earlier than corn. With the rush of grain seeding it will be difficult to get the sunflowers planted early in May, but so far there are no indications that any advantage much is gained by planting before the third week in May.

Kanred Winter Wheat

Q.—I have received a circular from an American seed firm, boosting Kanred winter wheat. Do you know anything about this wheat? Would you advise me to try it?—W.W.T., Man.

A.—Kanred is a hard, red winter wheat, improved and distributed by the Kansas Experiment Station. In that state it has outyielded Turkey Red by from two to six bushels per acre. Its chief claims to superiority are rust-resistance and earliness. At the Washington State Experiment Station it did not equal Turkey Red, being out-yielded by one and one half bushels on the average in 1918 and 1919. Prof. Bonnett, of the Idaho college, does not recommend its introduction into Idaho, claiming that its rust resistance and earliness would not be of any advantage there. At the South Dakota station Kanred proved to be hardy, even more so than Turkey Red. In answering a query in this department some time ago, Prof. Kirk, of Saskatoon, stated that winter wheat had not proven sufficiently hardy for the open prairie in this country, and that only once in eight years had winter wheat come through in good condition at Saskatoon.

Tuber Diseases of Potatoes

When digging potatoes a number of diseases may be observed on the tubers; for example, spots of corky tissues on the skin, called Common Scab; or black surface spots which look like pieces of soil, but remain sticking to the tuber when it is washed, this is the so-called Black Scurf or Rhizoctonia. Again, there may be brown spots, somewhat silvery, especially when moistened—the Silver Scurf disease. These diseases do not affect the edible qualities of the potatoes, only when they are badly infected is a loss incurred, due to a deterioration in the saleable value.

Later, however, after the potatoes

have been in storage for some months, more or less rotting of the tubers takes place, which in bad cases may result in 30 per cent. or 40 per cent. of the tubers becoming valueless. This rotting may be observed externally through its causing irregular sunken areas to appear, which are brown under the surface of the skin. This rot is due to Late Blight; this being a disease which first makes its appearance on the leaves as dead, water-soaked areas, occasionally killing the whole plant as well as infecting the tubers. Thus it is most important to spray your plants regularly during the growing season, particularly in warm and damp weather. Again, one may always find a dry rot with white pustules breaking through the surface; in this case the cause is a Fusarium Dry Rot, which is nearly always associated with a crack or bruise of the tuber.

Other diseases may be noticed when the potatoes are cut or peeled; for instance, a black discoloration extending from the skin inwards, which is sometimes wet rotted. This is Black Leg, a disease which also attacks the growing plant, causing an unthrifty condition which often results in the plant turning yellow, falling over and dying. It cannot be controlled by spraying, but is easily held in check by planting sound potatoes, for the disease is transmitted to the plant by the tuber.

Annual Forage Crops in N.D.

The report for 1919 of the Dickinson, N.D., sub-station, states that in that year a test of five varieties of millet, Sudan grass, Dakota Amber Sorghum, hullless barley (Nepal) and spring rye was made for their comparative yield of forage. All were planted on May 20, too late for the rye and barley to have a fair comparison with the warm season crops. Owing to the dry condition of the soil the crops all emerged unevenly and grew very slowly until after the middle of July, when during the cooler of the late summer they did remarkably well, considering the dry soil. The yields were as follows:

Crop and variety	Yield (lbs. per acre)
Gold Mine millet	2,000
Sudan grass	1,700
Siberian millet	1,630
Kursk millet	1,600
Common millet	1,470
Dakota Amber Sorghum	1,350
Hog millet	700
Spring rye	400
Hullless barley	400

All the crops matured but the seed was not threshed. While none of the crops exceeded corn in yield they did remarkably well considering the season.

Ergot of Rye

Ergot of Rye shows in the seed as elongated black bodies. Concerning its control Prof. Bracken, in Crop Production in Western Canada, says: "It cannot be controlled by treating the seed, but may be lessened by (1) thoroughly cleaning the seed, (2) floating off the ergot bodies by using a solution of 40 pounds of common salt to 25 gallons of water, and (3) by growing the crop on fields that have not produced diseased rye the year or two preceding."

It is most important to take precautions against the disease, as animals fed on grain or hay containing ergot may be severely poisoned. Abortion is one well-known effect of cows feeding on ergotized grain.

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S-843



D-5 Wheat

A Manitoba subscriber sends in a sample of D-5 wheat which is free from rust, stating that other wheat on neighboring fields was considerably rusted and enquiring the value of this variety.

In 1903 Professor Bolley returned from Europe with some 25 samples of wheat which have been tested out in the Dakotas. One of these is now known as D-5. It is a red berried durum, strongly resistant to stem rust. Though some rust occasionally appears on it there is never enough to cause appreciable loss. Unfortunately, however, it is low in milling quality. In a bulletin of the North Dakota station figures are given showing that it is worth considerably less per bushel than Amber durum or spring wheat, yielding a loaf that is low in volume, color and texture. Though the berry resembles that of hard red spring wheat more



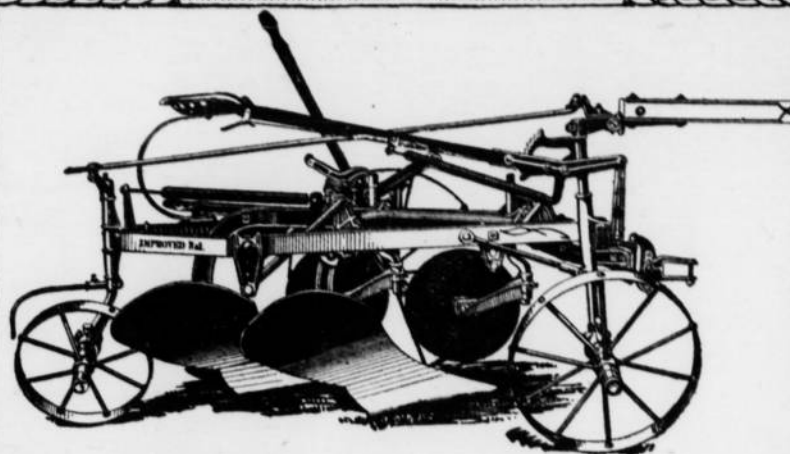
A Promising Crop of Sunflowers. On the farm of Albert Fosse, Reliance, Sask.

closely than does amber durum it can readily be distinguished from spring wheat. Should it be grown in any quantity it would become mixed with spring wheat and lower the market price. The bulletin states that the difference between this type of wheat and hard red spring or the other types of durum is great enough so that if it is produced in quantity it will be classed as feed and sell on the market at a price on a par with emmer or speltz.

Large vs. Small Hives

To contain the combs in bee-hives, the Langstroth frame, measuring 17½ inches wide by 9½ inches deep, has for many years been the size employed by most bee-keepers. Some years ago it was the fashion to use a small hive holding only eight of these frames. The eight-frame hive, however, does not provide room enough for the eggs that can be laid by a prolific queen, and the ten-frame hive has been found more satisfactory, especially where Italian bees instead of black bees are kept, and extracted honey instead of comb honey is produced. A movement to use a still larger hive is now making progress. These larger hives usually contain either ten frames of Jumbo size, which is two inches deeper than the Langstroth or 12 Langstroth frames, the latter making a square hive. Colonies in such large hives retain more stores for winter, and this is an advantage where the natural stores are wholesome for wintering, but a disadvantage where they are unwholesome. These large hives help to prevent swarming to some extent, but they are apt to be unhandy and cumbersome, and heavy to lift or move about. Comparison between the ten-frame Jumbo and the 12-frame Langstroth hives at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for one year has shown the former to be more satisfactory on the whole; the bees winter better in the Jumbo hive and it takes the regular supers, covers and floors, of the ten-frame Langstroth hive, while the 12-frame hive requires a specially large size of these. A super containing 12 Langstroth frames when full of honey is heavier than many people care to lift. Combs deeper than the Langstroth frequently give better results in wintering.

The question for large hives is, how-



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THE Oliver No. 1 Improved Gang Plow has no surplus weight, no heavy, clumsy construction. It is as trim and clean-cut as a race horse. At the same time it is exceptionally strong and durable, the parts that ordinarily wear out first on a plow being shaped and strengthened so as to withstand the hardest usage.

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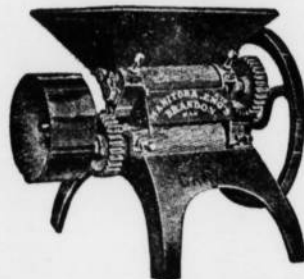
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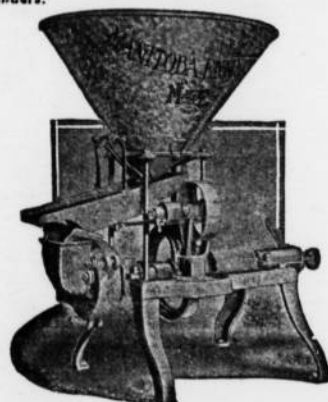
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ever, chiefly one for the beginner, and those who intend to enlarge their apiaries. Those who already have eight-frame hives can make them satisfactory by using two chambers instead of one, that is to say, a second hive body placed as a super over the regular brood chamber, for brood rearing and even for wintering. Those who have the regular ten-frame size and consider it not large enough can use a shallow super $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, over it. There are, in fact, some important advantages in having two shallow chambers for brood rearing and wintering. One can usually tell when a colony is preparing to swarm by simply prying up the upper chamber and looking for queen cells containing larva along the bottom bars of its frames. If such cells are present, the colony will probably swarm within a week, and it will be advisable to treat it without delay.

The capacity of combs for brood rearing is often reduced by the stretching of the upper parts of the combs. This stretching may be prevented by using diagonal as well as the horizontal wires for supporting the foundation in the frames. A little space can also be gained by having the top bars of the frames five-eighths inch instead of seven-eighths inch thick.

While experiments with the larger hives will be continued, and we are favorably impressed with the ten-frame Jumbo for certain conditions, we have not yet sufficient data to modify the general advice that has been given to beginners to adopt the ten-frame Langstroth hive.—F. W. L. Sladen, Dominion Apiarist.

Kernels

More food can be stored in a given space in a silo than in any other building, making it a cheap storage. The silo also makes possible growing the crop till it has produced the greatest amount of food per acre, and of keeping this food in the best form for the animals till it is needed. Silage is like having pasture for livestock the year around. The silage is nutritious and has a good effect on the digestion. It will mean a big milk production and good growth of the animal to which it is fed.

Alfalfa made more hay than any other perennial forage crop at the Dickinson, N.D., sub-station in 1919. There were no plots of sweet clover, but in the rotations where the crop is grown



Winter Rye at Stone, Sask. The crop, grown by Martin Henry, was 59 inches high on July 10

for green manure, the growth was not greater than that of alfalfa in that exceptionally dry season.

"Though Sudan grass is a tropical plant there is every indication that for the southern parts of Manitoba it has a place as a forage crop," says J. H. Ellis, in charge of the plots at the Manitoba Agricultural College. "It has stood up well on the plots during the last three years. I would say that for that part of the province south of the main line of the C.P.R. it is away ahead of the millets."

Any doubt that the corn belt is moving north should be dispelled by the fact that last year the Dakotas produced 107,964,000 bushels of corn valued at \$131,998,000 or more than one fifth of the total soil income of those two states.

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United Farmers of Manitoba

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Manitoba by the Secretary,
W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

One Fight More, October 25

BY decision of the Dominion government, the citizens of Manitoba will be given, on October 25, the opportunity of crowning and finally confirming past victories over the evils of the liquor traffic by a vote upon the question, "Shall the importation or bringing of intoxicating liquors into the province be forbidden?"

As a movement we have been practically a unit upon this question from the earliest years. The prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicants is an important principle in our new national policy and our people generally will welcome the opportunity of making unmistakable, for this generation at least, the attitude of our population on this question. It should be our effort to reaffirm in the most signal way the decision of the province as expressed in 1916 on the Manitoba Temperance Act, when, by a decisive majority (23,982 votes), the electors enacted a measure reaching up to the full power of the province in the direction of prohibition.

The organization of the campaign in the province will be in the hands of the Social Service Council, and as one of the constituent bodies of that organization we shall have opportunity to co-operate and support their efforts in the most direct and effective way. Every local board can do something in helping to secure an effective vote. The district boards may be expected to act in conjunction with the council's district organization in seeing that no area is neglected and that everything necessary to a complete victory is fully attended to.

The Special Duty

The one thing above all others to be on guard about is the temptation to think that the matter is settled, that victory is a foregone conclusion and that no special effort or activity is required. The truth is that while we have had success we are not by any means past the stage where reaction is possible. Indeed there are too commonly visible already signs of reaction and there are those who will make the most of every circumstance that seems to offer the slightest hope of a return of the conditions that meant wealth to them in past years. We need to organize so as to make our position absolutely unmistakable and to settle the question for a very long period. Every one ought to value the opportunity of casting a vote to keep back the evil and to maintain the opportunity of our youth to grow up free from the terrible menace of a common sale and use of intoxicants.

The Ballot

The form of ballot used is perhaps unusual but it is a form which should be easy to understand. On it the question, "Shall the importation or bringing of intoxicating liquors into the province be forbidden?" is printed twice; after the first the word "no" and after the second the word "yes," somewhat as below:

Shall the importation or bringing of intoxicating liquors into the province be forbidden?	NO
Shall the importation or bringing of intoxicating liquors into the province be forbidden?	YES

This vote is cast by making a cross with a black lead pencil within the white space containing the answer one intends to give to the question. It is hoped that a very large majority of the electors will place the cross in the white space in which the word "yes" is found, signifying the desire that importation or bringing of intoxicating liquors into the province shall be forbidden.

Who Will Vote

The vote will be taken under the

direction of Dominion authorities. The proclamation was issued from the office of the secretary of state at Ottawa on August 14, setting the date (October 25) and appointing the returning officers for the constituencies of this province. For the rural constituencies they are as follows:

Brandon—David Marshall, architect, Brandon; Dauphin—Robert Hawkins, agent, Dauphin; Lisgar—James Morrow, farmer, LaRiviere; Macdonald—Hamilton Armstrong, fire insurance agent, Carman; Marquette—Robert Harrison, barrister, Minnedosa; Neepawa—John Percival McKinnon, barrister, MacGregor; Nelson—Robert James Weatherill, agent, Swan River; Portage la Prairie—Frederick William Clayton, insurance agent, Portage la Prairie; Provencher—Edmond Comeault, esquire, Letellier; Selkirk—Arthur Cumming Clare, farmer, St. Andrews, P.O.; Souris—Geo. Cawston Aitken, agent, Boissevain; Springfield—Murdock Daniel MacLean, merchant, East Selkirk.

The returning officers will appoint one person for each rural polling division to be a registrar of voters. His duty will be to complete in an index book a list of persons who are qualified as electors to vote within the polling division, making at least three plainly written copies of such list with the names of the voters placed or added thereon or thereto by him in alphabetical order according to the first letter of their surnames, stating the occupation and residence of each voter and writing the letter W in brackets thus (W) after the name of every female voter whose name he places on, adds to, or permits to remain on said list. The name of a married woman or a widow shall be entered in the index book under the first letter of the surname of her husband or deceased husband respectively.

"Each registrar shall complete, date at his place of residence and certify such copies of the voters' list on the 15th day before the polling day and not otherwise; two copies he shall post up in two of the most public and conspicuous places within such polling division, and another he shall retain for revision. He shall attach to each of the copies so posted up a written notice signed by him and designating the place within the polling division and a time where and when electors may conveniently find him during the hours between two and six o'clock in the afternoon of every day except Sunday of the five days next following the 14th day before the polling day. He shall attend and remain at such designated place during the designated times."

"If any registrar, at any time after posting up any voters' list, and not later than the tenth day before the polling day, is fully satisfied from representations made to him by any credible person under oath that the name of any person who is qualified as an elector to vote at the election then pending within the polling division for which the registrar has been appointed has been omitted from the voters' list he shall add such name to the copy of the list in his possession, below his signature, and attest by his initials such addition. If in like manner he is fully satisfied from representations made to him by any credible person under oath that the name of any person who is not qualified as aforesaid appears on such list he may draw erasing lines through such name and attest by his initials in like manner. If he finds that the occupation, addition or residence of any voter is inaccurately stated on the list he may correct the inaccuracy and attest by his initials as aforesaid."

Thus it will be seen that any voter who for any reason has not been enrolled in the list as prepared for the recent provincial election will have opportunity of enrolling by presenting himself or herself before the registrar within the prescribed period. Local workers should take note of this so that they may secure the enrollment of every possible voter. It should be possible to find out from the returning officer of

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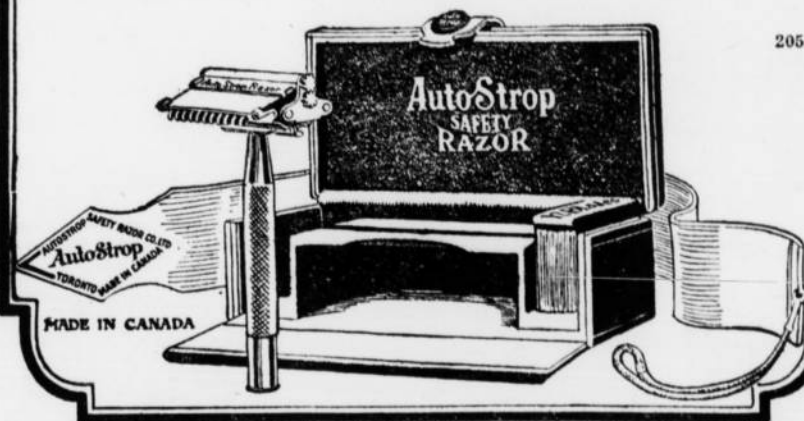
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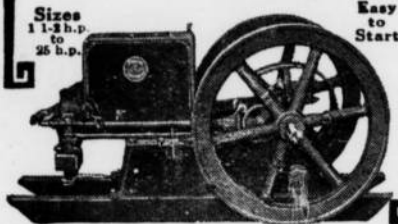
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your division who the registrar appointed by him is, and the place where he may be located.

Organization

The Social Service Council of the province has already begun organization for the campaign. The office of their secretary Mr. D. B. Harkness is 312 Avenue Building, Winnipeg. A campaign executive committee has been appointed with Rev. Leslie Pidgeon as chairman, W. R. Wood, vice-chairman, and the following members: F. C. Hamilton, Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, G. H. Stewart, Mrs. T. Duff Smith, T. Neville, J. M. Thomson, Dr. Geo. Brown.

The committee has secured the services of Rev. Thos. Neville, of Norwood, as organizer for the province. Steps will be taken at the earliest possible date to organize committees for each federal constituency. It is hoped that our district boards will lend their hearty co-operation to this work and form a nucleus for the committees to be appointed.

Discouraged?—Nothing!

Valpoys people have a good sense of humor and a certain disappointment we had a few weeks ago is now taken with a smile. At the last meeting we were as good a crowd as ever. The ladies had turned out in force and had brought a lunch with them, which was taken due care of after the business part was over. Mrs. Amor gave a well received address on Getting Together. Mr. Miron read an article on Co-operative Selling of Wheat in the U.S., and opened for discussion the question: Should Wheat Board be continued? After a lively debate the following resolution was taken.

"We put ourselves on record as being in favor of the continuance of the Wheat Board. If the government is not willing to grant that, we recommend that steps be taken by our association to bring about a co-operative way of selling grain along similar lines.

The general sentiment was in favor of the continuance of the Wheat Board, the later alternative only to be followed in case our appeals go unheeded.

A few remarks from the secretary about the spirit of organization brought the meeting to a close. This local is trying co-operative livestock shipping this fall with two cars.—H.R.

Marquette District Convention

The summer convention of the Marquette district U.F.M. was held in Russell, on July 27.

The meeting was not as well attended as it should have been, but what we lacked in numbers was made up in enthusiasm. About 20 ladies were present.

President W. Grayston occupied the chair and in a few words told what the meeting was called for.

After the minutes of last meeting had been disposed of, the meeting was thrown open for the discussion of any subject of interest.

The new Assessment Act was discussed for some time but was left over to the annual meeting.

A resolution urging the government to keep the Wheat Board to handle the 1920 wheat crop was passed unanimously.

The clean-up drive was next discussed and the following resolution passed: "Resolved that we hold our drive in the early part of November and that we ask our Central Political Committee to try and arrange for some uniform action all over the province at a certain time."—Fred Williamson, secretary, Marquette district.

Citizenship is not a periodic spasm at election time, but a daily chore, and ignorance of its duties can be cured only by study and reflection and experience, and above all, by the acceptance and practice of the spirit of co-operation.

For a thousand years the farmer has stood in the market places of the world asking two questions. When he has something to sell, he asks, "What will you give me?" When he wants to buy, he says, "How much must I pay?" It is about time he had a say as to what he got for his produce. In the past, the other fellow has fixed both the buying and selling price.—Farmers' Sun.

United Farmers of Alberta

Social at Newdale

THE Newdale local held a pleasant social and concert in the school-house. The concert, which was put on by local talent, was very much appreciated. An interesting discussion between Mrs. Gow, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Daly, Mrs. Shaun and L. Buffum on the subject, Why Farm Women Should Organize, was one of the main features. The program finished with the singing of the popular campaign song, Organize! O, Organize! After the concert a good lunch was enjoyed. The Newdale local meets every two weeks, and proposes to hold a social once every month.

Protest Dismissal

The convention of the Shanda Prairie

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham

Calgary, Alta.

district association, held at Lake Saskatchewan, passed the following resolution: "Whereas, our homestead inspector, Joshua Fletcher, has, as we believe, been giving efficient and equitable service, and whereas, we have heard that Mr. Fletcher has been dismissed from the service without a reason being given, and,

"Whereas, Mr. Fletcher's services have been among the members of this organization, and,

"Whereas, the confidence of the agriculturists of this land district is seriously shaken by the dismissal of a man so universally respected and trusted;

"Therefore be it resolved that, without interfering with the sentence thus given, we, the U.F.A. in this district convention assembled, ask for the reasons for Mr. Fletcher's dismissal."

New Organizations

Freedom locals U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. owe their origin to the visit of Mrs. J. W. Field and W. Irvine, and to the efforts of E. H. Ethridge, former president of the Rossington local, and now a member of ours and its president. We have long been in dire need of a local at this place and it only needed the initiative of somebody for its organization. Freedom local starts with a paid-up membership of 17, but expect to increase its number in a short time. —Jos. Messmer, secretary.

The Slawa local has been organized recently in the Battle River constituency. John Holyk, of Slawa, is president and John Gereluk, of Myrnam, is secretary. This local commences with a paid-up membership of nine.

The Darling local has been organized in the Newbrook district recently, with a membership of 13. W. B. Postill is president and E. C. Duncan, secretary. Considerable enthusiasm has been aroused and the members are looking forward to greater local development as a result. This local is already agitating for improved roads and the secretary has been chosen to interview the member, Hon. J. R. Boyle, for an appropriation for that purpose.

Rosedale U.F.A. was organized by Mr. Shinnors and Mrs. Field, with seven paid-up members. The president is J. Spencer and the secretary is Thos. W. Whillans.

U.F.A. Briefs

Those farmers who have not lined up with the U.F.A. should ask themselves whether or not the province would have been better off without organized farmers during the past six years. If not, then how much better it would be with all farmers within the ranks of the association.

Members of the Loughheed U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. attended a special meeting at Sedgewick lately to discuss the action of the government in dispensing with the Wheat Board, which was strongly criticised.

Mansfield local had a very successful picnic, and they report that their meetings are well attended.

Fabyan local has had no president and no meetings for over a year. I am a member of the Wainwright local, and a lot of our members belong to Irma or Wainwright. If we had a good leader we would have been all right.—Geo. W. Madder, late secretary.

A 100 people attended a meeting of the Burnside local, to hear R. J. Deachman, of Calgary, and Jos. Stauffer, of Olds, who both gave splendid addresses. Eight new members joined.

Battle Creek local reports a visit from Director Harris recently, which was much appreciated. J. W. Yakes, the secretary, reports that conditions as to harvest and feed are fairly good.

We had President Wood out at a meeting at Horse Hills, which both the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. attended and enjoyed. Mr. Wood talked to us the whole evening, and I don't think one person got tired, as he interested us so much in the aims and objects and ambitions of the U.F.A. Mr. Rafn also came, whom we always welcome most heartily, as he is always ready to help and advise.—Mrs. Mabel Dean.

We had a good manifestation of spirit at our gathering. Our esteemed friend, Director Gaetz, famously handled the concrete mixer, while Mr. Baker laid it solid, decking the boulevard with an occasional bouquet of humor. I cannot understand why the personnel of our local has such distinct changes from year to year. Last year we had upwards of 100 enrolled, and while some have changed location, some have not renewed, while some who last year were considered to be in the enemy camp are now strong with us.—A. C. Johnson, president, Clive local.

We have shipped one car of mixed stock, and are buying all kinds of oils and also binder twine, and are now getting in honey and fruit. I notice the last crop report I sent in was bad (too late); that was just after the heavy rains. The crops have wonderfully recuperated, and we now expect a bumper crop. The hay is really marvellous, peavine and vetches as thick as they can stand. At our picnic recently we raised \$65 for the local.—Harold King, secretary, Woodgrove local.

Lovedale local (Chilmark) reports steady progress. They have lately sent in a pound petition, and one for getting road-work done. Their order for twine amounted to 6,000 pounds. The previous president and secretary having resigned, Kenneth McBain has been elected president and Lew Thomas is acting as secretary.

Wheatland local enjoyed hearing an address from W. T. Lucas, candidate for Battle River constituency, recently. He held the attention of the gathering from the time he began until he had finished. He thoroughly outlined the farmers' movement from the beginning up to the present day, and warned the people that the fight was not nearly won. Afterwards, there was considerable discussion on the Wheat Board question. Vice-president Billow was in the chair.—Frank Carter, secretary.

E. M. Wallin reports that the Pine Lake local, of which he was president, disbanded at its last meeting, since when he has joined the Lousana local.

Westdene local reports that they have been unable to remit any dues during the present year. Their district is in debt owing to the exorbitant prices of feed last winter, and practically no money has been paid in by their 32 members. They hope to collect most of the dues during the next two months.

Dog Pound local has not remitted any dues to Central this year. The secretary reports that the poor crops during the last two years has made money very scarce.

The secretary of Carvel local reports that only five members have paid their dues this year and that he was instructed to hold these dues until it was finally decided to carry on the local. An effort is to be made to build up the local this fall.

Our meetings have been well attended. Members are taking greater interests in things of national importance. We passed a resolution in favor of a grain board.—A. H. Stewart, secretary, Birch Lake U.F.A.

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NOTICE

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE GRAIN GROWERS' EXPORT CO. LIMITED

TAKE notice that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Grain Growers' Export Co. Limited will be held in the Board Room of the United Grain Growers Limited, Bank of Hamilton Building, corner Main Street and McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, on Thursday, October 7th, A.D. 1920, at 3 o'clock p.m.

Business: General

By order,
J. MOONEY,

August 25, 1920.

Secretary.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Two Different Viewpoints

IN view of the very live nature of provincial political action, which has been engaging the attention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' movement for the last six months, the following resolutions, which have been received at the Central office since the meeting of the joint executives in Regina during fair week, is some indication of the divided opinion existing amongst the members on the question.

The first resolution comes from Chas. E. Savage, secretary-treasurer of the Bluestone Hill local, and is accompanied by the following communication: "On opening this week's Guide at the Saskatchewan page, I was astonished to read the heading, 'Dunning criticizes the G.G.A.' I therefore read it right away and can assure you that my astonishment changed to pleasure at the plain, straight-forward way in which he dealt with this problem. We had a thorough discussion of the subject, Should Grain Growers Enter Provincial Politics and Draw up a Platform? and the opinion of the local as a whole was emphatically, 'Not as long as we are served by a body of men such as we have at present serving us in the Saskatchewan legislature,' and I have been instructed to forward the enclosed resolution, which was unanimously adopted":

The resolution reads as follows: "Whereas, by resolution adopted at the annual Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association convention of 1920, 'that we enter provincial politics and formulate a platform,' and

"Whereas, it may have been acquiesced in by many of the delegates in the pressure of convention business, who by a little further thought have changed their minds;

"Therefore be it resolved that we, the Bluestone Hill local G.G.A. endorse the action of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' executive in sending out to get the feeling of the whole of the members; and further, that

"We, as a local, are unanimously of opinion that it is unnecessary at this time to either enter provincial politics or to formulate any platform to that end; besides which it would be an insult to those men in the provincial legislature, who undoubtedly have our interests at heart and have given us a square deal."

(Editorial note—The Bluestone Hill local is in error in its statement that the Saskatoon G.G.A. convention of 1920 adopted a resolution to enter provincial politics; all the resolution called for was that the Central board should formulate a provincial platform, to be submitted for approval or otherwise at the next annual convention, which would assume the responsibility of deciding whether the association should enter the provincial arena and organize the necessary political machinery to put the same into effect.)

The other resolution is from N. C. Riddals, secretary-treasurer of the Bickleigh local, who, under date of August 12, writes as follows: I have been instructed by the members of the under-mentioned local to send you the following resolution, passed and adopted at a recent meeting, with the express wish for you to use this, with any others which may come to hand from other locals, to the advantage of the whole association.

The resolution is in the form of an answer to the open letter sent out to the various locals re provincial platform, and reads as follows: "Resolved that it is the plain duty of the Central executive and board of directors to draft a provincial platform, submit the same to locals, the district conventions, and to the annual convention. The members of the Bickleigh local are confident that such will yet be done, notwithstanding reports and opinions to the contrary."

Want Provincial Wheat Board

Under date of August 14, the Wynyard Grain Growers' local adopted the following resolution, which has been forwarded to the Central office for consideration:

"Whereas, the present federal government has apparently refused to accede the demands of the organized farmers

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association
by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman

Regina, Sask.

of Canada to re-establish the Canada Wheat Board for the marketing of the 1920 wheat crop, and

"Whereas, we believe that the throwing open of the grain market would be detrimental to the best interests of the country as a whole;

"Therefore be it resolved that we, the Wynyard Grain Growers' local urgently request the Central executive of the S.G.G.A. to place before the Saskatchewan government the urgent necessity of immediately creating a provincial wheat board, to handle the 1920 Saskatchewan crop, along lines similar to those of the Canadian Wheat Board of 1919; and

"Be it further resolved that we request the Central executive of the S.G.G.A. to take steps to place this matter before the Central authorities of the U.F.A., the U.F.M. and the U.F.O., with a view to establishing similar boards in the other grain-growing provinces."

In reply to the above, J. B. Musselman wrote, under date of August 23, as follows: "Enclosed please find copy of my night lettergram of August 20 to you. I wired you in order that you would have my reply in time for your evening meeting."

"I have before me correspondence both from the Hon. Arthur Meighen and Sir George E. Foster, which persuades Head office that the government has made up its mind not to interfere with the marketing of the 1920 wheat crop. We do not believe, therefore, that any further effort on the part of our farmers can have any desirable effect in this connection."

"So far as your suggestion of controlled marketing being undertaken by the various provincial governments, I can only repeat that we do not believe this is within the power of a provincial government. A provincial government has no power to limit interprovincial trade. For instance, our provincial government could not prevent the Saskatchewan farmers from selling their wheat to Winnipeg grain dealers, or in like manner they could not prevent Manitoba dealers of exporters from purchasing the grain owned by Saskatchewan farmers or elevator companies."

C.M.A. is Not Guilty

R. P. Brause, secretary of Headlands Grain Growers' local, has forwarded to the Central office an original communication received from J. E. Walsh, general manager of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which will explain itself and is as follows:

"Toronto, May 26, 1920.

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your recent communication and regret that there has been some unavoidable delay in answering it. You intimate that you have been informed that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has advised its members not to advertise in The Grain Growers' Guide. I beg to advise you that this association has not taken any such action, and that statements to that effect are entirely without foundation. Yours very truly, J. E. Walsh, general manager."

In acknowledging the receipt of the above communication, the following excerpt might be interesting to those who have taken the trouble to follow the trend of present day events: "No doubt what he says is true, that the Manufacturers' Association, as such, did not advise its members not to advertise in The Guide. Nevertheless, it is also true that the C.M.A., as such, did not, as far as we know, do anything to show its disapproval of such action. We believe, however, that The Guide has not sustained any real injury as a result of that withdrawal."

Outlived Welcome and Usefulness

According to the Ravine Bank Grain Growers' Association the Dominion government has not only outlived its usefulness, but also its welcome and they

do not hesitate to say so in the most unblushing manner; as will be seen from the following resolution:

"As the fundamental principles of our democratic system requires a government always ready to represent the majority of unenfranchised citizens; and as the present federal government, having secured office on the sole issue of winning the war, has outlived its mandate from the people; and also, in our opinion, its usefulness; therefore be it resolved,

"That the federal government's speedy resignation is demanded by both their political honor and our democratic policy, in order through a new election, the will of the people may be expressed upon the serious problems now confronting the nation;

"That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Hon. Arthur Meighen, prime minister; Hon. Mackenzie King, leader of the opposition; Hon. T. A. Crearer, leader of the independents in the House and to our constituency member; and that all bodies of citizens throughout the land be hereby invited to express their mind in a similar way upon the subject matter of this resolution."

Rosetown Convention Aftermath

As an aftermath of the recent Rosetown federal constituency N.N.P. convention, the following report from a correspondent at Clearwater local, gives an interesting account of a series of meetings held in that district by Professor Grimley, of the Outlook Scandinavian College.

S. Lucksinger, assistant publicity secretary of the Clearwater local writes: Professor Grimley, of Outlook, has been the guest of Rev. A. M. Wick, of Clearwater, during the past two weeks. On August 7, he spoke at the Clearwater schoolhouse, to the Clearwater Grain Growers, on Grain Growerism; and amongst some of the things said was that "he would not give the snap of his finger for the movement if we were not applying the golden rule—trying to better others as well as ourselves."

On August 8 he addressed a meeting at the home of Rev. A. M. Wick, on The British Empire. He told of the many good things the British race gave to the world, amongst them the founding of constitutional law.

On August 10 he went to the Political Convention at Rosetown and likewise spoke there. On Wednesday evening, August 11, he spoke at White Bear on the New National Policy and also spoke at Neosho, Plumbridge and North Landing.

He was accompanied by Rev. A. M. Wick at the whole of the meetings, who had previously arranged the same.

Object To Luxury Tax

Thunder Creek local, at its last meeting, entered the following protest against the Luxury and Sales Tax, imposed by the recent budget proposals:

"Whereas, under the present system the collection and the returning to the government of the new taxes, such as Luxury and Sales Taxes, depend practically altogether upon the honesty of those retailing the goods on which these taxes should be collected, through the medium of revenue stamps, which are to be affixed either to the goods or the invoices for the goods upon which the taxes are levied."

Increased Freight Rate Protest

Under a recent date the Stoughton local held a special meeting, when the following resolution, protesting against the proposed increase in freight rates was unanimously adopted:

"This local urges strongly that it is in the interest of all our members and the farmers particularly, that our protest be added to those received from other locals, to bring to bear, in the strongest possible manner, on the Railway Commission, the hardship the proposed increase in freight rates will mean to us; and show by co-operative action our determination to prevent it coming into effect."

A copy of this resolution has been forwarded to A. D. Cartwright, secretary of the Board of Railway Commissioners, Ottawa.

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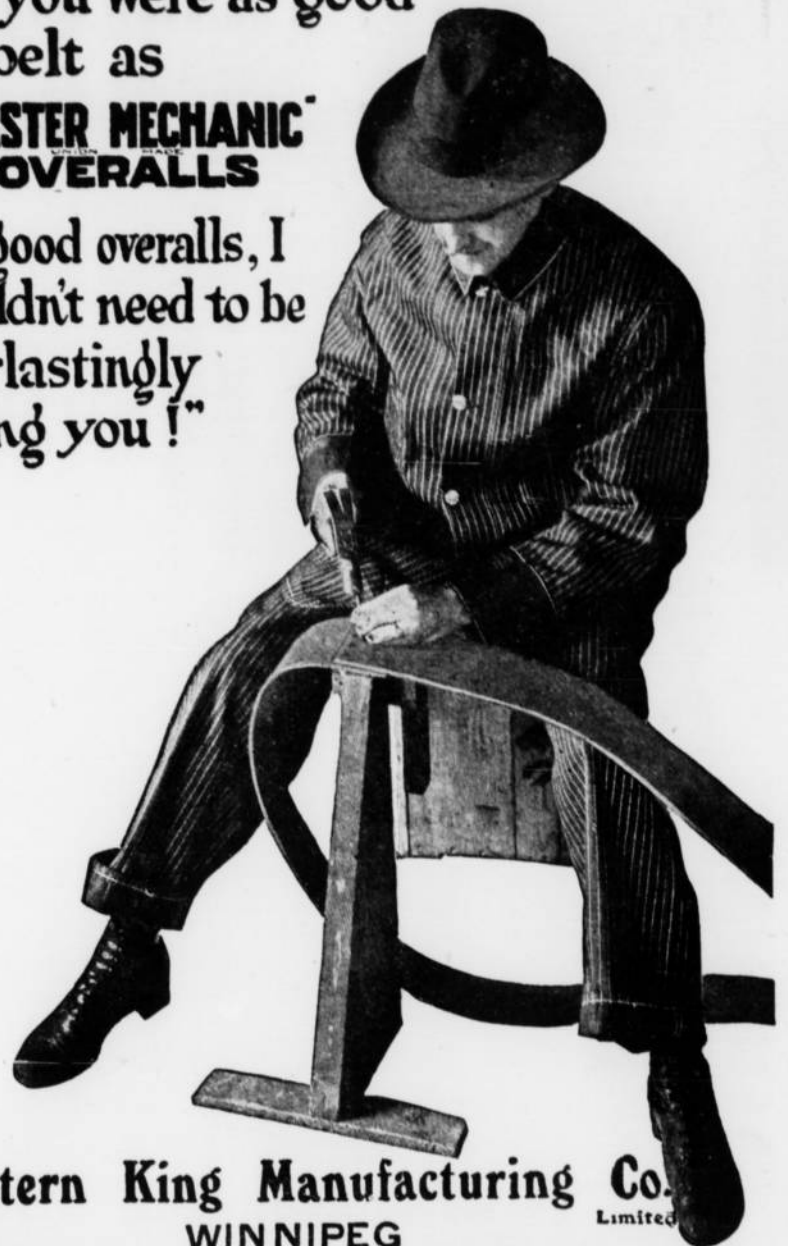
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RAYMOND—O. S. Longman, B.S.A.
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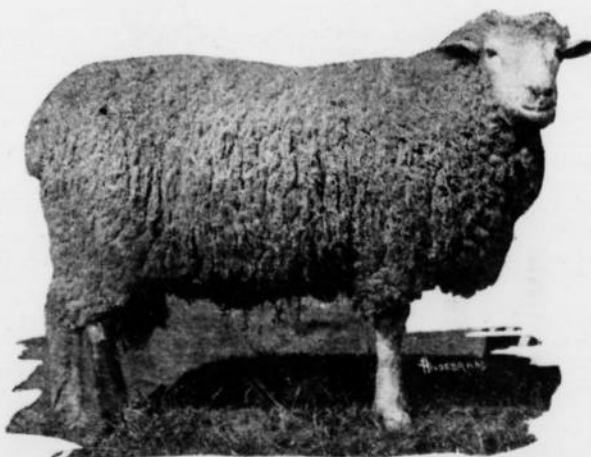
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A Reminder

As it has been well said, some of us are "absent minded beggars," and fail to look ahead. Many families have suffered from this cause. Yet if everybody knew at how trifling a cost such suffering could be altogether avoided, there would be fewer who fail to take advantage of the opportunity of life insurance.

If the reader of this announcement has hitherto failed to secure the protection he ought to have, let him take the first step towards remedying this omission by sending his name, address and age to

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Tariff's Toll on Children

Continued from Page 7

absorbent cotton is made a great deal too expensive for ordinary use. Instead of every mother being able to purchase a roll of this cotton for use on her baby it is only the well-to-do who can afford it. It is the only really sanitary method of cleaning baby's eyes, nose, mouth and ears; it is useful also for dipping into olive oil to keep the baby's skin in good condition after the bath. For stoppering milk bottles, straining orange juice and a hundred other uses, sterilized absorbent cotton has no

regarded as luxuries by the poor, should not be within the reach of every one who has children, and used by them with equal advantage, except this abominable tariff duty which assists the manufacturer in keeping his prices up to the highest level.

School-Age Needs

When her child reaches school age there are various items which are really necessary, a few are mentioned with prices and tariff rates of duty:

Article.	Price.	Rate of duty on finished article.	Tax.
Knitted sweater	\$ 3.00	22½ to 35 per cent.....	.80
Overcoat	10.00	30 to 35 per cent.....	2.60
Tweed suit	10.00	30 to 35 per cent.....	2.60
Socks .....	.50	25 to 35 per cent.....	.13
Boots	3.00	20 to 30 per cent.....	.70
Rubbers .....	.80	15 to 32½ per cent.....	.20
Boot laces .....	.10	20 to 30 per cent.....	.02½
Slates and slate pencils .....	.25 cents worth	15 to 32½ per cent.....	.06
Lead pencils, penholders and rulers .....	.25 cents worth	15 to 35 per cent.....	.06½
Sled	1.50	22½ to 42½ per cent.....	.45

equal. Plainly, goods needed for infants and the sick, should be free of tax.

Sleeping Equipment

If this mother is an intelligent one, she will realize the absolute necessity of providing a separate bed or bassinette for the baby. There is little doubt that many a baby has feeble vitality and poor health, because it is forced to sleep sandwiched in between its parents in their bed. In most cases, motives of economy prompt this arrangement. However, whether the mother buys a bassinette on wheels, safe and convenient, or a humble clothes basket for her baby's first bed, there will be from 20 to 30 per cent. duty on the article. Thus on a baby's bed costing \$11.50 there would be \$3.11 tariff tax under the general schedule. While on the subject of basket-work it should be remembered that all kinds of unmanufactured reed, cane and rattan come into Canada free of duty when imported by the manufacturers for their own use; yet there is a general tariff duty of 30 per cent. on the finished articles. To complete the equipment for sleeping there will be a mattress at \$2.50, taxed 20 to 30 per cent., and there should be one pair of fleecy all-wool blankets, price about \$7.00, on which there is a duty of 22½ to 35 per cent. In summer, sheets would be required. Priced at \$1.00 a pair the duty would amount to 18 cents, reckoned at the general tariff rate of 30 per cent.

To most women some kind of a baby carriage is a necessity. On one costing \$50, which is not too much nowadays for one which will offer adequate comfort to the infant and stand good, hard wear, the duty reckoned at 35 per cent. on the finished article would amount to \$15. If the politicians who framed the law of our land had deliberately set out to encourage race suicide they really could not have done anything better than they have under the existing tariff laws.

Baby Food

To continue the story of baby's life, let us see what happens later. The time has come for him to be weaned, and he requires a bottle; as a matter of fact to secure absolutely proper conditions of cleanliness and sterilization the baby requires as many bottles as he has feedings in the 24 hours, with one for emergency use. That would be on an average six bottles. At ten cents each this would be 60 cents. On bottles there is a duty of 20 to 32½ per cent. On with the dance; rubber nipples at ten cents each would bear duty at from 15 to 35 per cent. Raw rubber comes in free, but rubber goods of all kinds bear a tax, which would again be evident to the mother in the rubber sheeting, indispensable for baby's bed.

Kiddie hoops and high chairs, as most useful articles of household furniture, for very little children, bear a tax of 20 to 30 per cent. It is true that the rich are the chief buyers of these and similar articles, but the two points to remember are that those who buy them do so because they want the best things to aid in the development of their children, and there is no reason why these things, which are usually

Manufacturer's cotton yarn for laces comes in free of duty.

What child does not long to possess a pair of skates or roller skates: on all kinds there is a duty of 22½ to 42½ per cent., so that on a pair costing \$4.00 there would be \$1.20 in tax. In passing, all sporting goods, including children's playthings now have a luxury tax of ten per cent.

Even children's playthings are not exempt from taxation. Dolls of every variety and all kinds of toys are dutiable 20 to 30 per cent. Is it not rather unfair to put a tariff tax on the children's toys and let diamonds in free of tariff duty? Even precious stones and imitations thereof only bear a tariff duty of 17½ per cent. Some of the most valuable and instructive toys for children have originated outside Canada. In some cases they are now manufactured in Canada, but many of them owing to the tariff command higher prices here than they do in the U.S.A.

When we turn to articles of food, it is apparent that almost every one of them desirable for children is high in price as a consequence of the tariff. Prunes are a very necessary article of their diet, but they are taxed 25 per cent. Grape-fruit, which is, of course, rarely given them, and is a special prerogative of the rich, comes in duty free. Oatmeal and rolled oats have a duty levied upon them of 40 cents, 50 cents and 60 cents per 100 pounds, according to which of the tariff rates the importation comes under. Barley and cornmeal are taxed at the rate of 15 and 25 per cent. respectively. Biscuits have to pay a duty ranging from 20 to 30 per cent. Prepared cereal foods are taxed for every package not exceeding 25 pounds weight from 20 to 27½ per cent. And so on all along the line. There is scarcely an article of children's food which has not its price materially enhanced by this wretched tariff system. And the recent fall in the value of Canadian money in New York has accentuated the situation. The adverse exchange acts as an additional protection to Canadian manufacturers, and they have in many cases taken advantage of it to raise the prices of their goods, going on the doctrine of exacting as much as the tariff will bear.

Direct taxation is the only fair means of taxation, and under this system the welfare of children would not be hampered by taxes on the things needed for their health and upbringing. It does not pay a nation with any aspirations towards a great future to force parents to stint and economize upon anything which will assist the health and development of children. Direct taxation would place the burden where it belongs on the shoulders of the would-be profiteering classes. Let any mother spend half-an-hour with pencil and paper, and just figure out how much duty she has paid on May's dress, and John's boots, and Jane's rompers, and the next time she is given a chance to vote it will be on the side of the party which favors the institution of a saner and juster system of taxation.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Countrywoman

Interest Lax in Labor Savers

ELSEWHERE in this issue is a short feature story dealing with the work of the Better Farming Train which travelled throughout the province of Saskatchewan this year. The writer states that "a very small proportion of the women appeared to concern themselves with the exhibits in the machinery section." That statement elicits great astonishment, but the reasons the writer gives for this are more astonishing still, that they delay making the expenditure necessary to instal labor-saving machinery in their homes hoping that in the near future they may move to a more congenial home in the city where these things come as a matter of course and where there are better educational facilities for their children. This is a new slant on the poor or rather under-equipped of the farm home in western Canada.

It would appear to be a problem difficult of solution so long as such a large number of women would rather escape from their present lot on the farm than try themselves to better their conditions. There can be no permanent improvement unless the incentive and desire for that improvement comes from within the farm women themselves. It is not a rosy prospect for a permanent agriculture in this country, or for the building up of a nation of farm homes, the thing this country needs more than anything else, for women are too large a factor in that upbuilding to be left out of the reckoning. Little else can be so discouraging as a disheartened woman who counts the months and the years to her release from her present sphere.

If the reasons given are in any measure responsible for the woefully ill-equipped farm homes in this country, plainly the farm women of this country need a great awakening of some nature to the possibilities ahead of the farm homes if they, with the other members of their families, will only put their best desires into that work. Unfortunately that awakening cannot be well inspired from outside, even if there were those outside who were capable of providing the inspiration. In the United States the home demonstration agent is bringing the inspiration, but in the majority of cases she is a farm girl and a graduate of a farm college so there the heaven comes from within. Is the home demonstration agent the solution here? The Guide believes that she is one very tangible and practical solution but the demand for her must come from the farm people.

Here is a very specific case of the work of reclaiming the farm homes in the love and affection of their occupants, which was brought about by one home demonstration agent:

"A large family lived in a small house on a prosperous farm; little thought had been given to the expenditure of any part of the farm income for home conveniences. One day the mother in this house mentioned to the home demonstration agent, that it was difficult to keep the kitchen in order when all members of the family used it as a place to 'wash-up.' The agent suggested the possibility of a wash-room with the water piped into it. The farmer and his wife became interested. A carpenter was called in to make plans and before he had finished his work a screened porch was added. The wash-room later developed into a bath-room complete with modern fixtures. A few more timely remarks brought forth a new water-front on the range and hot water tank and sink in the kitchen. About this time there was an item in the farm bureau column of the local paper regarding convenient kitchen arrangement. Following its suggestions this homemaker put blocks under her kitchen table to save bending when at work and moved the cupboard nearer the stove to lessen steps. Later a power washing machine was bought and a wash-house built. The milk separator was moved out of the kitchen into the wash-room. This homemaker was so delighted with her transformed work-

shop that she called in the neighbors to see it and as a result five more women rearranged their kitchens, two put water in the house and three are now planning to purchase power washers."

Where there is love for the farm home all things are possible. It is unthinkable that farm women love their homes so little that they wish to escape to the city where there is less drudgery. The stories of some farm women who have made the change might be enlightening.

Alberta's Nursing System

During the last year the improvements and extension to the nursing service in the province of Alberta have been truly amazing. On the last visit of the Countrywoman, only a few public health nurses were engaged; today, Alberta has four different types of nurses doing four phases of nursing work in the province.

To begin with, there are eight public health nurses doing exactly what their name would indicate—general health investigation through the schools and

have worked so strenuously on this matter.

Incentive for Home Improvement

The town of Camrose, Alberta, recently held a meeting at which were distributed the prizes given by the horticultural society of that town for the best-kept home, the best shrubbery, flowers, etc. Camrose certainly shows the result of this interest in the appearance of its homes. It is true that many rural municipalities plan to increase interest in this phase of agriculture by a similar plan, but the practice is not at all widespread. Why could not the women's organizations in the various municipalities start this good work? It does not require beautiful homes and elaborate landscape gardening to make a basis for this work. The idea is to make the best of what one has—a little cottage or shack well kept and in a well-kept garden, is as eligible for the prize as the finest home.

This is a phase of agriculture that the people of the prairies are too apt to overlook. Agriculture in this country is on such a large scale that the



A Beauty Spot Worthy of Pride

the municipalities. Very recently the department has engaged two tubercular nurses. This venture is too new to have produced results. One of them is in the northern part of the province and the other in the southern. Each has an automobile and is setting out to make a survey of tuberculosis in the province. This is the ultimate aim, but it will take many months for this to be finally accomplished. There are three child welfare nurses located in cities. Their work is chiefly city work although their services are open to country people when they are in the city. They conduct child welfare clinics, giving advice and help to mothers of children. Lately there are three district nurses. These nurses have had special training in maternity work and are located in remote districts where there are no doctors. They are qualified to take charge of confinement cases, and as well do general work. Their salary is guaranteed by the government, but they are entitled to collect a minimum fee from their patients, as well as a mileage rate.

The public health nurses are now having headquarters in various towns. One of their duties is to remain in the town on Saturdays and other popular market days, when the country mothers may consult them about their children. On other days they visit the schools and examine the children; visit the homes where necessary, and give advice where it is considered necessary.

The department of health in Alberta, considers this a mere beginning. Alberta is particularly fortunate in having a strong public opinion behind its progressive health work. Credit for this is certainly due the women's organizations, who for the last few years

matter of appearance seems like an unnecessary detail, yet appearance to a large extent can make or mar a home. It is not too early to lay plans for this sort of work for next year, and with proper interest and boosting the women of any municipality can make their municipality the banner one in the West.

Australia's Servant Problem

It is said that misery likes comfort, and if that is so it must be a comfort to the women of the West that Australia is no better provided with persons to help in the home than is this country. The greatest demand for women workers in that country comes from those desiring help for homes. The women there, apparently, see a danger in bringing out large numbers of women presumably for domestic service only, to have them, soon after arrival, change their mind and refuse to take up domestic work, and thus swamp the labor market in other lines. That is a phase of the question to which we here have not given a great amount of attention, and one that might possibly have a similar result here.

Some light on the emigration of English working women to Australia, to engage in domestic service is contained in another letter sent by Miss Constance Stephens, of Sydney, Australia, to the International Congress of Working Women. "The domestic situation is still very much strained," says Miss Stephens, "and the arrival of 50 Tommy Waacs, last week, did not make much difference in the problem. Positions were found for all of the girls as domestic helpers or waitresses, and

although the girls were brought out on an understanding that they must remain 12 months in domestic service, it goes against the grain with girls who have been clerking and motor-driving in France. An exception was made in the case of one girl who was allowed to go to her trade as upholsteress. Another batch of 150 is due in about a week. I very much doubt the wisdom of swamping the local labor market, and it remains to be seen whether the girls will remain in domestic service for the prescribed time, when factory life offers very much more attractive opportunities."

Women Win Vote in U.S.

Tennessee has ratified the 19th amendment. The ratification of the 19th amendment by 36 states means the granting of the franchise to women in all states that have not themselves enacted woman suffrage. Tennessee is the 36th state to ratify the important amendment. The struggle for the franchise in the United States has dragged over 273 years. Woman suffrage first raised its voice in America in 1647 when Mrs. Margaret Brent demanded a place in the legislature of the colony. The 19th amendment was drafted by Miss Susan B. Anthony in 1875 and introduced in Congress in 1878. During the first 35 years after its introduction into Congress the amendment made practically no progress and until seven years ago it had not been debated on the floor for 30 years. But the campaign for the movement has steadily gained ground.

America although probably the first country to have its people agitate for equal franchise is one of the last to grant it to her women. Full suffrage is enjoyed today by the women of 21 foreign countries, including the new state of Czechoslovakia and Poland and the ancient nations of England, Germany and the Scandinavian countries.

The women of the United States will now be able to vote the coming presidential elections in November. The federal suffrage amendment extends the franchise to all women in state, local and federal elections. The first woman's vote under universal suffrage has already been cast by Miss Margaret Newbery, of South St. Paul, in a special election to determine if that city is to have an improved water supply. Now that women of the United States have won the right equally with men to take their part in the government of the republic the effect of the women's vote on the political life of the country remains for time to show. Many women are joining the old line parties with their men folk but the woman's party which exists in the U.S. holds its convention in June and will likely draw up its own platform.

Red Cross to Relief of Settlers

The Saskatchewan division of the Red Cross has assumed responsibility for the work of re-establishing people who underwent severe losses through the cyclone in the south-eastern part of the province. This work of re-establishment is a joint undertaking by the Saskatchewan government and the Red Cross Society. The government has offered \$20,000 and the Red Cross is to supplement this fund by \$20,000 from its funds. A detailed survey of the losses sustained and the present condition of those who suffered loss will be made. Immediate action in the direction of replacing farm machinery so that there will be no further loss in harvesting this season's crop and no unnecessary delay in starting reconstruction work on the homes destroyed, in order to have them fully ready before cold weather sets in.

"To know what you prefer, instead of humbly saying Amen to what the world tells you you ought to prefer, is to have kept your soul alive."

What Science Knows about Sleep

SLEEP is probably the most "natural" of all the functions. To sleep *soundly* depends wholly on being normal—on normal nerves and the power to *relax naturally*.

Your day's work uses up energy, nerve force, body tissue. The one thing that will make you fresh and fit again is a *good sound night's sleep*—muscles relaxed, nerves composed, your whole body storing up energy anew.



IF you have any trouble in sleeping soundly—probably your *bed* is at fault.

Wooden beds are apt to creak. Ordinary metal beds often rattle slightly—just enough to set your sleeping nerves on edge.

Or perhaps your *bed spring* sags or humps—keeps your muscles *tense* instead of relaxed.

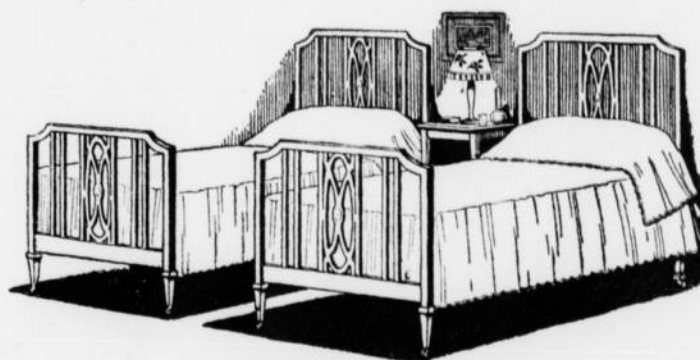
It may be that your mattress or pillows are lumpy or unsanitary.

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Just as the *sleep-inducing Spring* is a Simmons "Waldorf," of specially tempered spring coils. Fine springs that fit the contour of the body and support the spine in a straight line, insuring perfect circulation and restoring the

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And Simmons Pillows, which rest the head and neck exactly as they need to be rested.

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Interior Scene in Better Farming Train

A Train of Interest to Women

By W. E. H. Stokes

IF there was any one section of the public which attended the meeting of the Better Farming Train this summer, which displayed more interest than another in the exhibits and proceedings, that section was the women. At more than one point the attendance of ladies exceeded that of men, and at the conclusion of the tour, when the records were made up, it was found that there had been 4,443 men and 3,830 women, or only some 600 more men than women in attendance.

The particular part of the train which seemed to possess most attraction for the ladies was the Household Science car. While a goodly number of them displayed keen interest in the lectures, demonstration and exhibits in the poultry section, a very much smaller proportion appeared to concern themselves with the exhibits in the machinery section.

This was no fault either of those in charge or of the material which they were displaying. This had been most carefully chosen and consisted largely of machines designed for labor-saving in the home, and to increase the comfort and conveniences of life upon the farm, both in the house and in the barn. Extending down one end of the farm machinery car was a line shaft to which was attached a variety of apparatus designed for these purposes, including a pump, washing machines, a cream separator and a sewing machine. Several different electric-lighting systems were shown, all in full operation, and water supply systems were also illustrated, together with small sewerage disposal plants suitable for the farm home.

It may seem strange that an exhibit so largely designed to demonstrate machinery which would reduce drudgery, add to the convenience, and to a great extent do away with the difficulties of housekeeping on the farm, should fail to attract keener interest on the part of all the ladies of the farms. But so it proved, and the reason of this was ascertained in the course of a little conversation with some of the ladies, and the conclusion drawn is corroborated by the impressions received by the lecturers and demonstrators on this part of the train.

Those Who Would Be Benefited

In the first place it was evident that it is not the fault of the men that more of these conveniences are not installed. In very many cases they are perfectly willing to go ahead and install these im-

provements, but are prevented by the ladies of the household—the very ones who would benefit most directly from their installation. In very many cases the farmer's wife desires to escape from the comparative loneliness of the farm to a town or city, where she thinks life will not be quite so strenuous, where all these conveniences are a matter of course, and where by being closer to a church and its social organizations she may have an opportunity of making valued friendship with those of congenial tastes. In addition to this there is another reason, which the ladies' credit be it said is generally the most potent factor of the two, namely that in a town or city there are, in nine cases out of ten, much better educational facilities for her children.

For these reasons the farmer's wife is reluctant to have her husband go to the expense which these additions to domestic comfort upon the farm necessarily involve. She would rather wait for the "good time coming" when she and her growing family will be able to remove to a town. Amongst those farm ladies, too, who have no great desire to migrate to the nearest city or town, there are many who, if offered a choice between an automobile and a water or electric light system in their homes, would plump for the car without the slightest hesitation.

For all these reasons it is after all natural that the ladies were not found to take the interest which might have been expected in these mechanical devices, heating or lighting systems. It must not be inferred from this, however, that the mechanical section of the train was in any sense a failure or a disappointment, for it was thronged with men seeking information and the solution of any difficulties they might be experiencing with the machinery which now takes such a prominent place in the farming of today.

Household Car Draws Crowd

As stated above, the Household Science Car was the most attractive for the ladies. Here most interesting lectures and demonstrations were given at each stopping place, which were closely followed by a crowd of ladies, frequently so large that it was difficult to find seating accommodation for all. The value of different foods was carefully and scientifically explained by Mrs. Archibald, who pointed out that every woman ought to know something



Large Crowds of Men, Women and Children Visited the Better Farming Train

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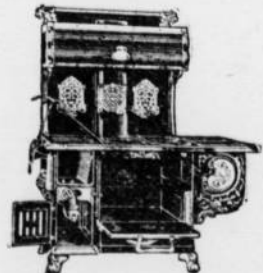
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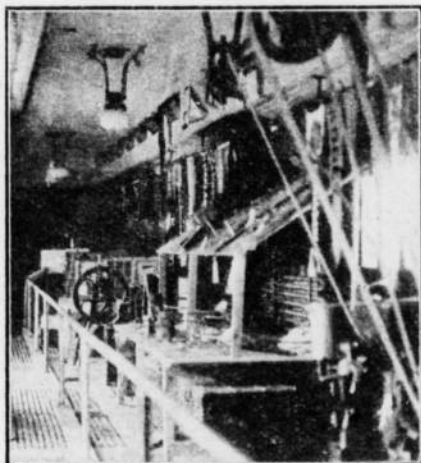
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of such matters, as there are many who do not enjoy the good health to which they are entitled, simply because they are not getting in their food a proper proportion of those elements which are necessary for their well-being. Miss Browne spoke on school hygiene, and made a plea that parents should not only take a closer interest in the schools, but each mother should see to it that her children, while young and of an impressionable age, should form healthy and hygienic habits, and in a very short time results would be apparent in the improved health level of the community. Miss Campbell gave cooking lessons and demonstrations of canning which proved very acceptable.

Perhaps the subjects which seemed to be of most interest among those dealt with by the lecturers in this car, was that dealing with the care and feeding of children. The ladies seemed to approach these matters with an open mind and an eagerness to learn, fully recognizing that the rearing of children cannot be done to the best advantage in the light of nature alone, and prepared to take full advantage of the helpful suggestions with which the lectures abounded. Particular attention was given to the most commonly found defects in children, their pre-disposing causes, their effects and the methods of treatment. The matter of diet for children was fully gone into, and the importance of milk was pointed out.

Many ladies, although they themselves soon became keenly interested, only came to the train in order to afford their children a chance to see it. There was absolutely no doubt as to whether or not the youngsters enjoyed the train, and they came in great numbers. The



Section of Car, Showing Machinery

department of education gave permission that the time spent on the train should count as time in school, so that the attendance grant should not suffer. This was quite a proper course, as the entertainment provided for the children was of a highly educational character, designed with a view to stimulating in the rising generation a greater interest in agriculture and country life. The records show that a total of 7,042 boys and girls attended and it was a treat to see them swarming through the train. In fact at many points it was necessary to march to the adjoining school for the moving picture and lantern show, as the boys and girls car would not begin to accommodate the crowd.

Very many of the ladies spent a profitable time in the poultry car, in which Professor Baker, of the University of Saskatchewan, and his assistants held their close attention. There was a fine variety of hens, ducks, turkeys and geese in the car, all in model poultry houses, equipped with trap nests, shell and dry mash feed hoppers and various other apparatus. There were hot water and hot air incubators in full operation, in which new chicks were hatched out daily, and in a corner a dark room was provided in which the interesting process of candling eggs was demonstrated.

In view of the fact that these Better Farming Trains have now been operated for many years in different parts of the West, it is scarcely necessary to point out the benefit which women may derive from them. Valuable information is got to the people in a way which is impossible by any other method, and by means of a personal interview with the experts they will receive a ready solution of their difficulties.

HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

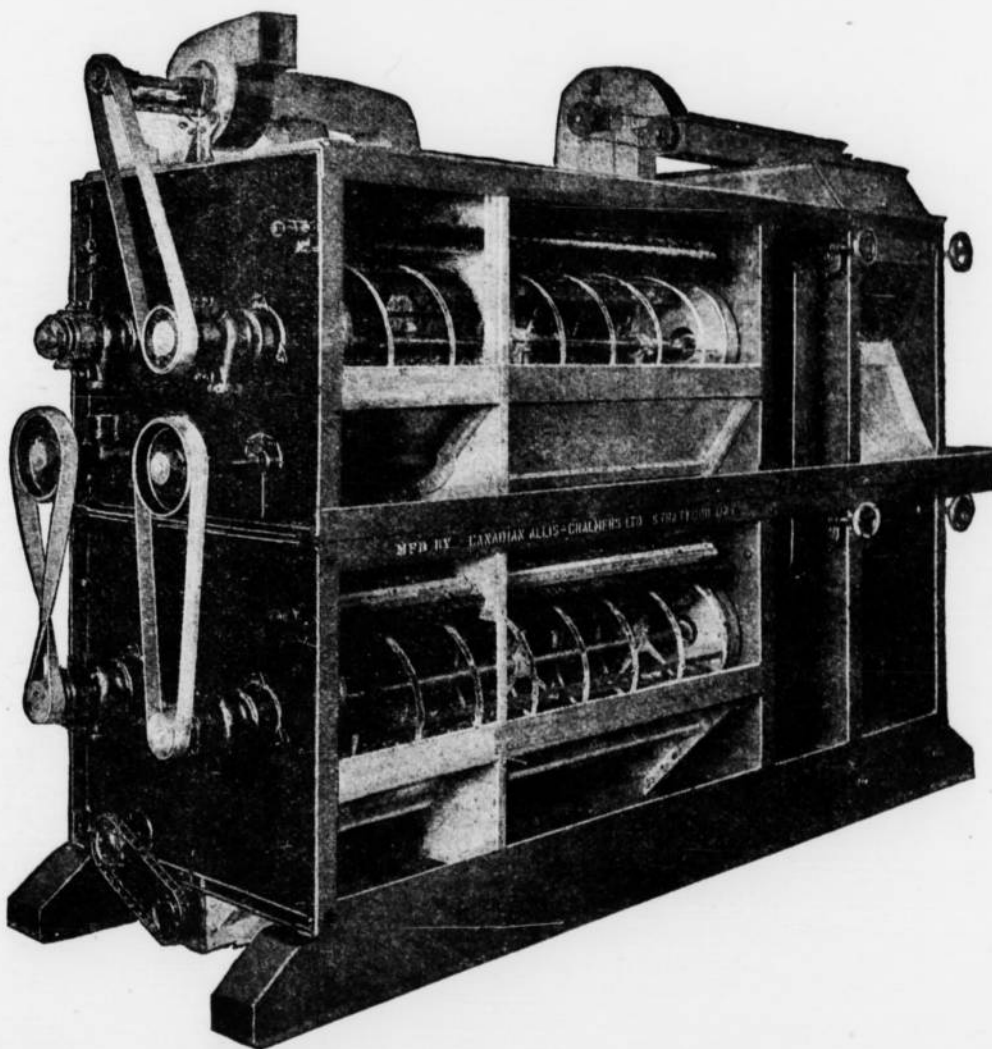
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Farm Women's Clubs

Hastings Coulee Progressive

WE started in December with a few members and had most of our meetings in an informal way—being just formal enough to keep order. These meetings were held at the homes of the members. Tea was served and over the cups we did not let the interest in real things die down to common gossip—but had slips of paper with questions of interest to farm women in their homes, passed with the tea and sandwiches, and discussed. The first study we took up was the Farmers Platform, beginning "on the outside at the top of the page." We tried not to leave a subject before each member had a pretty good knowledge of it, dwelling especially on tariff and taxation proposals. We had discussions and papers and clippings read. About this time our consolidated school was ready—three rooms. We—I believe—(indirectly at least) influenced our men to organize again, and last week we organized a junior branch. We meet on alternate Friday nights at the school, the three schoolrooms being used at the same time. We felt less at home at first but soon new members and large numbers reconciled us to carrying on the meetings more according to parliamentary rules. We have made a start in the study of Canadian civics.

Every fourth meeting is to be a joint meeting of the U.F.A., U.F.W.A., and Juniors, the first of these having been held May 16. The feature of the program was a debate on the following question: Resolved that the Farmer is a Capitalist and cannot link up with the Labor Party. The debate was between the Forestburg U.F.A. and Hastings Coulee U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Hastings Coulee won, supporting the negative. A very excellent short musical program was rendered and refreshments served, after which a short dance was indulged in by the young people.

We are in the midst of a membership drive and now have nearly every woman in the consolidated area. Our two lady school teachers are taking an especial interest in U.F.W. matters and their services are most helpful.—Georgia A. Bull, president, Hastings Coulee U.F.W.A.

Present for Secretary

Before Miss A. M. Archibald, provincial secretary of the U.F.W.A., severed her connection with Central office she was the guest of honor at a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Higginbotham, at which all members of the staff of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Central office were present. In the unavoidable absence from the city of Mrs. Sears, president of the U.F.W.A., Mrs. K. Maguire, vice-president of the U.F.W.A., presented Miss Archibald with a gift of community silver cutlery.

The presentation of a gift of community silver cutlery from the staff of the U.F.A. Central office was made by H. Higginbotham, provincial secretary of the U.F.A. After speaking of the splendid work which Miss Archibald had accomplished, he said it was a matter of the highest gratification that during her whole term of office the happiest relations had prevailed amongst all members of the staff.

Swat the Fly

Our July meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Hawksworth on the 14th, and in spite of the extreme heat there was a splendid turnout of members and also several visitors present. Mrs. Hawksworth entertained the early arrivals with music until all had assembled. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Several communications from headquarters re Miss Archibald's resignation were read, and, while we are all extremely sorry to lose her as secretary, we all join in wishing her abundant happiness in her new home and trust we will still be able to keep in touch with her.

Mrs. Gilbert Shane read a very thorough and interesting paper on the origin, habits and means of extermination of the house fly. One hardly realizes what obnoxious pests they are until confronted with a long list of

plain facts and figures about their filthy habits, and I am sure there was vigorous warfare waged against them in every house in Thorncliffe next day and for all time to come.

Mrs. Blakely then gave us some of her favorite recipes, and they were eagerly copied by the members and in the discussion that followed some useful hints were gleaned.

A new and pleasing feature was the introduction of 15 minutes of chorus singing, conducted by Mrs. Cecil King. The songs for that day were The Maple Leaf and Ye Banks and Braes. The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem. Mrs. Hawksworth then served a most sumptuous lunch and a very jolly half hour was spent before dispersing. Another treat was in wandering through one of the finest gardens any of us had seen this year.—Mrs. G. N. King, secretary Thorncliffe and Turkey Hill U.F.W.A.

Trying the Forum Idea

The True Blue U.F.W.A., at Whitla, have been more or less active regardless of the fact that we have not reported for three months. We have held our meetings regularly and several new members have joined our ranks. The Sunday Forum mentioned in our last report proved a great success, and we have heard some splendid lectures to repay us for our efforts. The speakers were: Rev. Morrow, of Medicine Hat, who addressed us on Co-operation; Rev. Bagnall, of the same place, on Temperance, and Lieut-Col. Nelson Spencer, who gave us a general talk. On U.F.A. Sunday we had Mr. Perrin Baker, of Nemiskam with us. Mr. Baker gave us a lecture, talk, and sermon, and all who heard him expressed a desire to hear him again in the near future.

Our next speaker was the Rev. Father Fitzpatrick, who gave us a most enlightening address on the difference between socialism and social reform, a lively discussion followed this address, which resulted in the meeting coming to a sudden close. Mr. J. J. McClellan, of the U.G.G. also addressed us on this occasion and was listened to with much interest. Howard Flett, our friend and neighbor, and also of the United Grain Growers, addressed us at our last meeting on Group Organization. Mr. Flett is a snappy speaker and held his hearers for nearly two hours, regardless of the discomforts of the hot day. Peter La Marsh brought the meeting to a close with a few well chosen remarks. So far the lectures have been much appreciated and we hope to continue the forum through the summer season. Mr. McClellan is to address us in the very near future, and we are all looking forward to the occasion with much pleasure.

The U.F.W.A. have sent for Mrs. Edwards' book on Laws for Women, and we expect to make it a study.—Mrs. McDaniel, club reporter.

New Dauphin Section

One afternoon recently I visited the home of Mrs. Wallace Black and helped organize the Mountainview Women's Section. Thirteen ladies were present and as many gentlemen, so we had a very interesting gathering. After reviewing the work carried on by the U.F.W.M. throughout the province a motion was put that the ladies organize. The following officers were then elected: President, Mrs. A. R. Durston; vice-president, Mrs. McKerchar; secretary, Mrs. J. H. Ritchie; directors, Mrs. H. Dunston, Mrs. John Seale, Mrs. A. Baylis, Mrs. R. C. McLeod, Mrs. Wm. Fee. Mrs. Agnes Scarff was made honorary president as she is one of the oldest ladies in the district and the members wish to give her this honor. A dainty lunch served by Mrs. Black at the close of the meeting ended the pleasant gathering.—Jennie N. Strang, Dauphin district director, U.F.W.M.

Club Briefs

We are having social teas once a month just now, the proceeds to go towards helping to build a community hall. We have no place to meet except the school, and that's not always available. The municipal hall was rented to the bank so we need somewhere to go.

—Miss Marion Skinner, secretary, Dropmore W.S.U.F.M.

A very successful dressmaking course was held here recently, with Miss Price, of the extension service as an instructor. About 20 ladies were in attendance. All members thought this course very instructive and quite a little work was accomplished. We are trying to arrange for another course about November next.—Miss W. Griffin, secretary, Woodlands W.S.U.F.M.

A concert prepared by the young people was held here recently and met with great success. We also held an ice cream social which cleared \$30. We expect to have a course in dressmaking shortly. We have written regarding the adoption of a New Canadian school.—Mrs. H. R. Paynter, secretary, Ogilvie W.S.U.F.M.

Our section held a meeting recently. We are having the short course in dressmaking this week and hope to be more successful in our meetings after this.—Miss Violet Sanderoock, secretary, Justice W.S.U.F.M.

The annual picnic of the Forrest association was held on July 1, the weather was excellent which helped greatly to make the picnic a success. A splendid program of sports was provided and prizes were awarded the winners. Baseball was the chief attraction for the evening. The booth which entailed considerable work netted us \$45. Everyone brought their basket full of good things and the ladies provided tea. Everybody went home feeling they had a most enjoyable time.—Mrs. J. M. Allan, secretary, Forrest W.S.U.F.W.A.

Twenty-four ladies have expressed a desire to join our section. All seem to be enthusiastic and willing to help where an opportunity is given. Our president, Mrs. A. R. Durston, is proving herself most active and energetic in the work. Already we have had two meetings besides our organization meeting with a good attendance at all. Miss Strang gave a splendid report at one of our meetings of the Secretaries' Conference in Winnipeg. Many plans are in the embryo stage for future work in our section.—Mrs. J. H. Ritchie, secretary, Mountview W.S.U.F.M.

We are having quite a busy time just now. We have just had a social and on Friday next we are having our picnic. Our meetings seem more interesting each time. On our program for October, one of our members has a paper on How To Make Our Section More Interesting and of More Practical Use in Our Community.—Mrs. E. C. Ramsay, secretary, Cranmer W.S.U.F.M.

We have decided to buy through the medium of the U.F.W.A. all fruits and material for pickling, etc., also some produce was sold and interchanged with members.—Mrs. J. C. Forsyth, secretary, Gilt Edge U.F.W.A.

Our teacher gave a splendid paper on The Y.W.C.A. in Calgary, at our last regular meeting. From now on we intend to hold special social meetings each month to make articles for a bazaar to be held some time before Christmas.—Mrs. C. C. Burton, secretary, Progressive U.F.W.A.

The following new U.F.W.A. locals have recently been organized: Poplar Grove, of which Mrs. D. M. Archibald, Red Deer, is president, and Mrs. C. Reed, secretary; Medicine Valley, Mrs. W. Andrews, Gilby, president and Mrs. O. C. Thubron, secretary; Partridge Hill, Mrs. C. H. Flintoff, Fort Saskatchewan, president and Mrs. Stanley Whitson, secretary.

Mrs. Abel, secretary of Tantallon W.G.G.A. sends a request to the Central office for copies of the bulletin on legislation in connection with women and children, she says in part: There were 13 members present at our last meeting, and we had a snap-shot taken which, if it proves satisfactory, we will send to The Guide. There was a good discussion, led by Mrs. Flatt on suggested planks for the provincial platform, and we also exchanged recipes and had a nice social time.



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The Doo Dads' Cat and Dog Show

Who would have thought that there were so many cats and dogs in the Wonderland of Doo? Even old Doc Sawbones, who hit upon the happy idea of holding a Cat and Dog Show, is surprised at the great number and variety of the entries. Here you see him acting as judge. He is assisted by Percy Haw Haw, who, being a very fashionable little fellow, is right in his element at a fashionable show like this. Just now he is measuring the Dachshund, which is German for badger dog. It is so named because it can go into the burrows of badgers and foxes and hunt them out. Mr. Dachshund had better be making himself scarce, for that British bulldog is fairly aching to get at him. The bulldog won't have to wait very long for one of the Doo Dads standing by has a jack-knife and is cutting the rope. You may be sure that the fur will soon be flying.

Do you see that old lady Doo Dad feeding her toy poodle with chicken, while poor, hungry Sleepy Sam's tongue is hanging out for want of a

square meal? He will probably get some of the chicken, for there will be a mixup when that giant fire cracker goes off and blows the toy poodle clear out of the show grounds. And look at the disgusting little dog with blanket on his back and the ribbon on his tail which the old maid Doo Dad is actually kissing. It even has a hair brush and a tooth brush. Don't you think that its mistress would be better employed giving some of her affection to some of the young scallywags of Doo Dads who have no parents to look after them?

Flannel Feet the Cop is having the run of his life trying to catch that dog which is chasing the first-prize cat. Dogs are no respecters of cats, even those that capture the best prizes, are they? Away up the street you can see the young Doo Dads bringing their mongrel pups to the show. Each one thinks that his particular pup is the best and finest in the Wonderland of Doo, just as each boy thinks that his dog is the best dog in the whole world.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Elevators Ask Higher Rates

Commissioners Boyd and Staples, of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, sat at the Winnipeg City Hall, on August 30, to consider the tariffs and rules and regulations to be enforced at both interior and terminal elevators during the coming season. Each of the elevator companies had submitted proposed tariffs, and most of the companies asked for an increase in the charge allowed for elevating, spouting, storage and insurance of grain, both at country and terminal elevators.

J. C. Gage, of the Consolidated Elevator Co., presented the case for an increase in terminal charges, asking that the rate be fixed at 1 1/4 cents per bushel, an increase of one-quarter cent over the present rate. He submitted a detailed statement, showing the increases in the cost of labor and operation, and said the increase asked for was very moderate in comparison with the rise in the cost of all other services and commodities.

F. W. Riddell, for the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., said his company was not asking for an increase in the rate, but for a decrease in the free storage period.

R. T. Evans spoke on behalf of the Northwest Grain Dealers Association, in support of the request for an increase in the rate at country elevators, asking that the charge be raised from 1 1/4 to 2 1/4 cents per bushel. The increase in the cost of operation since 1912, he said, was 92 per cent.

Hon. Geo Langley, representing the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, said the cost of both erecting and operating elevators had practically doubled during the last few years, and it must be evident that an increase in charges was necessary.

City Farmer Protests

An amusing feature of the proceedings was the appearance before the commission of W. J. Christie, a well-known financial man and real estate agent in Winnipeg who claimed to represent the grain growers. Mr. Christie opposed the increases asked for by the elevator companies, and urged that they be required to furnish audited statements of their accounts, so that the commission might know what profits or losses they had made under the old rates. Mr. Christie was the only person who appeared to oppose the request for an increase in rates.

The elevator companies also asked for changes in the regulations increasing the allowances for shrinkage and invisible loss, especially in connection with the storage of damp grain and flax which had to be cleaned. A number of elevator men stated that they almost invariably lost money in handling flax, owing to the invisible loss which occurred when it passed through the cleaning process.

The commission also considered country elevator rules, to which it was proposed to add a clause doing away with the shortage bond required by some companies from their buyers. The president of the Order of Grain Buyers supported this proposal, stating that buyers were sometimes black-listed and prevented from obtaining employment, owing to shortages for which they were not responsible. They were willing to have the fidelity bond continued, but objected to the shortage bond.

The decisions of the commission were reserved, and will be announced later.

Hay at Stuartburn

W. A. Morkill reports to The Guide that there is a large amount of hay still standing near Stuartburn, Man. About the centre of township three, range six, he says, there are thousands of acres of good hay. He suggests that those farmers who have been burned out could get this hay for nothing, or at a nominal charge. There is a small river close by and plenty of good firewood and shelter, so that there would be a good opportunity to put up hay and feed cattle for the winter, or press the hay and ship after freeze-up.

Religion and Life

The weekly articles under the heading Religion and Life, which have been appearing in The Guide, will be discontinued for a few weeks, but will be resumed by Rev. H. D. Ranns in October.



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Hereford Families

The Work of an American Investigator to Establish the Leading Bloodlines of the Breed

EVERYONE is not aware of the fact that Herefords have families the same as other breeds of cattle. They do not have families in the same way with the female transmitting the family name. The family name is transmitted through the bull. Whenever a bull is of any great importance he establishes a family; that family may live on in his progeny until he has a son or grandson of enough importance to found a new one. For instance, Beau Donald started the Beau Donald family; his grandson, Disturber, founded the Disturbers, and the latter's grandson, Repeater, founded the great Repeater family and they are all in existence today.

Which is the greatest family? Perhaps even a more pertinent question, since the families spring from celebrated males, is which is the greatest living sire? L. M. Winters has worked out an answer to these two questions in a very interesting article in the last Hereford Journal.

In arriving at a decision he examined the pedigrees of all 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th prize winners at 21 of the leading American Fairs in 1920. Some arbitrary scheme was necessary to work this data up into a table of values. The plan devised was to credit every first prize winner with five points, every second prize winner with 4 points and so on until the fifth prize winners were credited with only one point. This plan is open to some objections as it does not give sufficient importance to the outstanding shows, the International and the Royal. Apart from this it seems very fair. Such an evaluation establishes the following order among the best 25 sires:

No.	Sire.	No. Entries.	Total Score.	Average Score.
1.	Perfection Fairfax	71	274	3.86
2.	Repeater	46	166	3.53
3.	Bonnie Lad 20th	44	157	3.57
4.	Repeater 7th	27	111	4.11
5.	Cuba's Panama	23	107	4.52
6.	Gay Lad 16th	37	105	2.84
7.	Andy Fairfax	32	99	3.09
8.	Beau Blanchard	25	95	3.80
9.	Bocardo 6th	32	90	2.81
10.	Baby Doll Fairfax	28	88	3.14
11.	Publican 4th	25	78	3.12
12.	Woodford	20	64	3.20
13.	Bonnie Brae 8th	21	63	3.00
14.	Selection	16	59	3.69
15.	Peerless Prince	14	49	3.50
16.	Repeater Junior	9	44	4.89
17.	Gay Lad 9th	14	44	3.14
18.	Blayne's Wyom- ing	14	42	2.86
19.	Braemore	10	39	3.90
20.	Bonnie Lad 28th	12	39	3.25
21.	Beau Blanco	8	38	4.75
22.	Prince Rupert 60th	11	37	3.36
23.	Woodford 1st	8	34	4.25
24.	Bright Stanway	12	34	2.88
25.	Ideal Perfection	8	33	4.13

Such a table as the above, giving the standing according to the total number of points won by the offspring, may be a little favorable to these herds which were exhibited widely. Arranged in order according to the average winning ability of the progeny the list of sires would be as follows:

	Average Score
1. Repeater Jr.	4.89
2. Beau Blanco	4.75
3. Cuba's Panama	4.52
4. Woodford 1st	4.25
5. Ideal Perfection	4.13
6. Repeater 7th	4.11
7. Braemore	3.90
8. Perfection Fairfax	3.86
9. Beau Blanchard	3.80
10. Selection	3.69
11. Bonnie Lad 20th	3.57
12. Repeater	3.53
13. Peerless Prince	3.50
14. Prince Rupert 60th	3.36
15. Bonnie Lad 28th	3.25
16. Woodford	3.20
17. Baby Doll Fairfax	3.14
18. Gay Lad 9th	3.12
19. Publican 4th	3.12
20. Andy Fairfax	3.09
21. Bonnie Brae 8th	3.00
22. Blayne's Wyoming	2.86
23. Bright Stanway	2.88
24. Gay Lad 16th	2.84
25. Bocardo 6th	2.81

The number of individuals in the above calculations was 1,137. They were sired by 261 bulls representing many distinct blood lines. This points to the fact that all the good Hereford blood is not to be found entirely within one family. Mr. Winters then undertook to trace the pedigrees of his winners back far enough to classify them in families. These families were then credited with the number which the prize taken by the individual warranted. This gave the following standing among the families:

	No. entries	Total score	Avg.
1. Perfection Fairfaxes	241	802	3.33
2. Bonnie Brae 8ths	103	354	3.43
3. Repeaters	103	302	2.93
4. Gay Lads	98	289	2.94
5. Beau Presidents	87	263	3.02
6. Beau Donalds	75	203	2.70
7. Caldos	41	182	4.43
8. Beaumonts	37	149	4.03
9. Prince Ruperts	48	146	3.04
10. Woodfords	35	129	3.68
11. Publican 4ths	27	87	3.22
12. Beau Carlos	25	71	2.84
13. Dominos	22	69	3.13
14. Beau Brummels	23	62	2.69
15. Bonnie Braes	17	50	2.94
16. Bright Stanways	12	34	2.83
17. Patrolmans	12	33	2.75
18. Perfections	9	30	3.33
19. Disturbers	11	29	2.63
20. Beau Perfects	7	25	3.57
21. March Ons	8	24	3.00
22. Beau Paragons	7	20	2.85
23. Beau Beauties	7	19	2.71
24. Giants	6	15	2.50
25. Farmers	5	14	2.80

As in the former instance, the last column giving the averages gives more of an indication of the true relative values of the families than the two former, although these too have an indication of the wideness of popularity shared by the family.

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from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar troubles and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 R free.

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Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.



BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.,
118 West 31st Street, New York

NOTICE

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE GRAIN GROWERS' EXPORT CO. INCORPORATED

TAKE notice that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Grain Growers' Export Co. Inc., will be held in the Board Room of the United Grain Growers Limited, Bank of Hamilton Building, corner Main Street and McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, on Thursday, October 7th, A.D. 1920, at 3.30 o'clock p.m.

Business: General

By order,

J. MOONEY,

September 1, 1920. Acting-Secretary.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Yards, Chicago, tells how farmers can get their horse power for nothing. He says it means careful selection and knowledge of the marketing seasons.

"The demand for horses is seasonal. The best market of the whole year for all classes comes from March to June 1. Horses are wanted for the spring work on farms—most of the farms in the east do not raise enough horses for their own use—and draft horses are wanted in cities by the ice men, the building contractors, and other lines of business especially active in the open months of the year.

"There is a strong demand again in the fall, when logging camps must be supplied with horses, and coal companies, trucking concerns and dealers take on extra horses to carry on their work in the winter. Drafters sell readily at these two seasons. The farm chunk sells well in the spring season, as well as the expressers and wagon horses, and there is more or less demand for single animals throughout the year. The buyers who create the real demand, however, by purchasing horses in large lots of one to 1,000 horses, are present in the spring from March to June, and again, but in lesser degree, in the fall. The heavy draft types find good demand in the fall, say from the middle of August through November. In July, and again in December, January and February, the market is lowest for all classes. Driving and saddle horses find best outlet in the spring.

"The farmer who wants to get his work done for nothing will no well not to wait until the heavy spring demand begins, but buy a couple of weeks in advance—say the latter part of February. He will save more than the cost of horse feed in the difference in purchase price. Then, after the spring work is over, if he has taken care of his horse, he can sell him in June for fully as much, if not more, than he paid for him in February. This applies to drafters and the heavier farm chunks. Farmers will get better power, and, by right buying and seasonal selling, get it for practically nothing, if they invest in first-class animals which will resell readily at the various seasons, instead of looking for the cheapest.

"Another thing to remember—the time given a horse for rest and training after a hard season's work, is added dollars on his value. Ninety per cent. of our buyers will chose a fat horse and be willing to pay more for him. It is just as important in horses as it is in other classes of livestock brought to market. In the fall the farmer can figure the number of horses he will keep busy during the winter, and sell off all he has above the minimum. If rested and fed-up a bit, they will bring a much better price in November than their purchase price in February.

"Seventy-five per cent. of our corn belt farmers who could take advantage of this selling plan, don't turn over their horse stock each year or even every five years, for that matter. The farmer who has pasture enough to raise his own draft animals, if he breeds carefully, can not only get his work done free, but realize a big profit on his surplus horses. There is no reason whatever for his having to write off anything for depreciation, for it is the mature, hardened work horses, of seven and eight years old, which are most saleable to city users. With an understanding of the marketing situation, farmers can get their work done for nothing, and, in many cases, make a profit on the feed and care their horses have required."

A Hereford Enthusiast

In these days of an approaching presidential campaign our American friends are regaled with volumes regarding the inside life of the rival candidates. We know the kind of washing machines used in the Cox home, the life history of Mrs. Harding's maternal grandfather and the relative ability of the candidates on the golf course. From the mass of near-court gossip the following seems most worthy. "The democratic candidate for president, Governor J. M. Cox, of Ohio, is an enthusiastic breeder of Herefords at his farm, Trail's End, near Dayton, his herd bull being a son of Woodford 6th. He says of the livestock industry that "no line of work is better calculated to inspire progress."

B.S.A.

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GET THE REAL JOY OF SHOOTING

—a good gun—that's the chief part of your equipment. To get the genuine pleasure out of shooting you must use a gun that is accurate and above all, reliable.

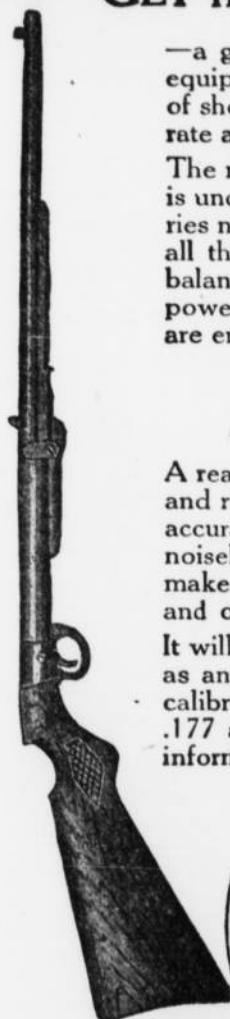
The new B.S.A. 12 bore hammerless shot gun is undoubtedly the best ever offered. It carries no elaborate decorations but is equal to all that conduces to good shooting—perfect balance—crisp trigger pull—wear-resisting power. All the newest B.S.A. improvements are embodied in its design.

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A real gun for real shooting with rifled bore and rifle sights. It combines the hard hitting accuracy of the high-priced rifle with the noiseless, smokeless, and dirtless action that makes the Air rifle so desirable for indoor and outdoor shooting.

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I have for immediate sale at very reasonable prices a number of well-bred, young Hereford Bulls, up to two and one-half years old. These are a well-grown lot, with substance and quality, and will make good herd-headers. Write me for prices and terms or come and take your pick.

E. S. CLINCH, Proprietor

SHELLBROOK STOCK FARM, SHELLBROOK, SASK.



Clydesdales

Our stud of 50 imported and Canadian-bred Stallions embraces some of the leading sires in Scotland, such as Bonnie Buchlyvie, Baron Buchlyvie, Baron's Pride, Dunure Footprint, winners at the leading shows in Scotland and Canada. These are for sale or hire under Federal Assistance Scheme. A few high-class SHORTHORNS, both sexes, for sale.—SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ont.; Oshawa Sta.

Summerhill Oxfords

Stock all ages for sale at all times. Will pay freight as far west as Swift Current, on main line of C.P.R., or any terminal east of Swift Current. We crate and put free on board.

PETER ARKELL & SONS, PROPS., TEESWATER, ONT.

Scotch Bred and Milking Shorthorns

We are offering for Sale a number of Imported Shorthorn Bulls and Females, many of them from straight Scotch breeding by imported sires; also some show heifers and a number of well-bred dual-purpose animals. This stock is mostly made up of two-year olds, and comprises sons and grandsons of Gainford Marquis, imp., Oakland Star, imp., and Right Sort, imp. Inspection cordially invited. Write and tell us your wants. JAS. BOUSFIELD & SONS, MACGREGOR, MAN.

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Oxford, Shropshire and Lincoln Pure-bred and Grade Rams, Grade Oxford and Shropshire Breeding Ewes, all ages; in lots to suit purchasers. Also matched teams of Horses, broken and unbroken, 1,200 to 1,400 pounds.

JAMES D. WILSON, Maple Creek, Sask.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

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HORSES!! HORSES!! HORSES!!! A. LAYZELL
Company Limited, Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary.
Auction sales every Monday, Wednesday and
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Owing to drought in Southern Alberta, horses
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and geldings and nice chunky horses at a snap.
Write or wire us for prices—or better, come and
attend our sales. Country and pure-bred sales a
specialty. Phones: E.5107 and E.5499. Layzell
& Dunn, auctioneers for the company. 35-2

TWO BELGIAN STALLIONS (IMP.)—FOR
sale or trade for land. Mineer, No. 948, Belgian
stud book, foal 1911, bay, weight 2,400 pounds,
17½ hands, prize winner; Armin, No. 952, sorrel,
Belgian stud book, foal 1911, weight 2,000
pounds, 17½ hands, prize winner. Sure breeders
and well broken. P. J. Van Esbroeck, care of
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stallions, on liberal terms, breeders' hen notes.
50c; stallion service books, 35c. J. H. Graham,
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RIVERSIDE FARM—CLYDESDALES AND
hackneys. Stallions always on sale. Will
Moodie, De Winton, Alta.

PURE-BRED PERCHERONS. JAS. H. CROWE,
Gilbert Plains, Man. 33 tf

CATTLE

FOR SALE—RED-POLLED BULL, GENERAL
Pershing, 3932, eight months old, large, straight
in his lines, large bone, strong in loins. Sire:
General Knott, 2364 (28853A), son of Proctor
Knott, sire of J. D. Beauty, world's record Red
Polled cow. Hoosier Stock Farm, Galahad,
Alta. 36-2

SELLING—CHOICE PURE-BRED SHORT-
horn cows and heifers in calf to my champion
bull, King Tom, 114499. Also young stock of
both sexes. James Guild, Elkhorn, Man. 36-3

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS—TWO
years, \$180. Eight months, \$90. Two months,
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heavy milking cows. James Wallace, Borden,
Sask. 35-4

I STILL HAVE THREE CHOICELY BRED
Angus bulls, year and one-half old, which I am
offering at \$150 each sooner than carry over.
These are a snap. John Sim, Grenfell, Sask. 35-2

SELLING—JERSEY BULL, SIX MONTHS,
choice individual, best breeding, registered.
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2067.

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL,
two years, prize winner. Posch Tensen strain.
\$200. C. E. Hicks, North Battleford, Sask. 36-2

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bulls; also yearling heifer. H. J. Brennan,
Veteran, Alberta.

WOULD LIKE TO BUY SOME YOUNG HOL-
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Sask. 34-3

D. HOWELL, YORKTON, SASK., CHOICE
registered and grade Holsteins for sale. Also
car ewes. 34-10

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED-
ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

SWINE

LAKESIDE BERKSHIRES—FEBRUARY BOARS
fit for service, \$45 and \$50. March boars, \$45.
February sows, \$30. March sows, \$45. Yearling
sow, bred by Wright Farms, \$75; in farrow
to first prize boar, Calgary. All long bacon
type, high class stock. James M. Ewens,
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DUROC-JERSEY BOARS AND SOWS—MAY
farrow. Full brothers were Regina prize winners
last fall. Dam diploma winner. First orders
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boars and sows, including the first and second
prize boars and third and fourth prize sows,
under six months, at Regina. D. A. Robertson,
Heward, Sask. 35-4

DUROC-JERSEYS—EXTRA CHOICE, REGIS-
tered, spring pigs, from championship stock,
either sex, \$30 and \$25. E. C. Harte, Gwen-
mawr Stock Farm, Brandon, Man. 25tf

SELLING—PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINA
pigs, big type, early September litters, either sex.
Price \$20 each; papers included. D. A. Brown,
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TAMWORTHS—ALL AGES, EXHIBITION
quality. E. W. Manchester, Granger, Alta. 30-8

SELLING—REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS,
farrowed in March, prize winners, both sexes.
C. H. Hand, Stettler, Alta. 33-4

SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE,
eight weeks, either sex, \$20 each, beauties,
Harvey West, Ogilvie, Manitoba. 36-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—TWO AND
three months, both sexes. \$20 and \$25. G. J.
Jeffrey, Scott, Sask. 36-2

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I HAVE FOR SALE ONE REGISTERED HOL-
stein bull calf, from record stock, three months
old. Also 60 head of choice Shropshire grade
sheep at a bargain. Fred. Burton, Viscount
Sask. 36-2

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POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALU-
minum, 90c. 100; celluloid colored spiral \$1.00
100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.40 doz.; 30 eggs, \$3.50
doz.; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Every-
thing for poultrymen. Beautiful catalog free.
Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 49tf

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CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.
Count each initial as a full word. Also count each set of four figures as a full word.
as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be
sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide.
The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for
at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which
applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines
will be allowed in classified advertisements. All orders for classified advertising
must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven
days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for can-
cellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

SHEEP

SELLING—10 REGISTERED OXFORD RAMS,
3 and 4 years. 750 high-grade Oxford ewes,
from 2 to 4 years; and 280 grade Oxford ewe lambs.
Apply Manager, Pigeon Lake Farm, Meadows,
Man. 35-3

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\$9.00 head, car lots. Nothing over five years old.
Rambouillet grades. Glen View Ranch, Hutton,
Alta. 34-3

FOR SALE—10 GOOD BIG YEARLING RAMS,
15 ram lambs, 30 breeding ewes. All registered
F. Shropshires. W. L. Trann, Crystal City, Man. 35-3

TWENTY HIGH-GRADE SHROPSHIRE EWES,
carrying eight to ten crosses. \$18 each. James
M. Ewens, Bethany, Man.

WANTED—GOOD REGISTERED LEICESTER
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Whittemouth, Man.

FOR SALE—100 CHOICE YOUNG GRADE
ewes. W. A. Thomson, B.S.A., Pense, Sask. 36-3

BUYING—500 YOUNG STORE SHEEP, FOR
October delivery. Box 393, Verwood, Sask. 35-2

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

FARMERS—CLUB TOGETHER AND GET CAR
of Berry Creek coal direct from the mine. Good,
clean coal that is bound to suit you; very little
ash. Try a car and you will want another;
so will your neighbor. Address communications
to William J. Anderson, Sheerness, Alberta,
owner of mine and shipper. 36-5

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office and telephone central, where crops are good
in Saskatchewan. Box 38, Grain Growers'
Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 35-3

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR
shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and
better than galvanized iron. Quick service.
Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg 19tf

SPRUCE THRESHERS' TANKS AND WATER
troughs, any shape. Keeps water cool in sum-
mer, warm in winter. Currie Manufacturing
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wan bushes. \$2.50 dozen. David Ross, Strass-
bourg, Sask. 36-2

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car lots. McCollum Lumber and Supply Co.,
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J. B. Martin, 232 Curry Building, Winnipeg.

PRODUCE WANTED

WANTED—POULTRY OF ALL KINDS, SPRING
chickens, 28c pound, live; dressed, 33c pound.
Fowl, 19c pound, live; dressed, 25c pound.
Ducks, alive only, 28c pound. New laid eggs,
48c dozen. Butter, if A1, 48c pound. Pigeons,
30c pair. These prices are f.o.b. Saskatoon.
Write for shipping tags. I do not furnish
crates. E. Kirby, City Market, Saskatoon,
Sask. 36-2

Selling Your Sheep

With the prevailing favorable prices as well as the strong demand for stock
and breeding sheep, those with lambs for sale should find a ready market.
It may be that right in your own district the demand is limited. But with
the great improvement in the feed situation over last year, there is bound
to be a strong demand from those districts that we are forced to make sacrifice
sales last fall.

These are the districts you want to reach with your sale offerings. A classified
ad. in The Guide is the proper medium by which to reach the prospective
buyer in these districts. Your ad. going to 75,000 farm homes in Western
Canada cannot help but bring results.

Advertisers Say:

"Please cancel my ad. re Registered Oxford Down Bred Ewes, as I
am sold out. Thanking you for the increased business your valuable
paper, The Guide, has got for me. T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man."

"I am writing to let you know how very satisfied I am with the ad. I
inserted in The Grain Growers' Guide. Anything else we have for
sale the ad. will go in your paper. We had no fewer than twelve
answers to it the first insertion. W. O. Cameron, Kincaid, Sask."

We Did It For Them—We Can Do It For You

The Cost Is Small

Eight Cents Per Word Each Insertion, Payable In Advance

The Results Will Be Big

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

FARM MACHINERY—Continued

SELLING, CHEAP—STERLING 12-24 TRACTOR,
two bottom P. & O. engine plow, and three-disc
Oliver engine plow. R. Giles, Melavel, Sask. 35-2

SELLING—AMERICAN-ABELL 26-H.P. STEAM
engine, \$1,200; Stewart sheaf loader, \$200, in
good repair. C. S. Thomas, Hartney, Man. 35-3

FARM LANDS

BUY A FARM IN THE FRASER VALLEY NEAR
Vancouver, B.C., on easy terms. We own 900-
acre farm, which has been sub-divided into
20-acre blocks. Much of it is under cultivation
and will be plowed this fall. Best Fraser Valley
land, situated in the beautiful Agassiz district,
about two and one-half hours ride from Van-
couver on main line of the C.P.R. Shipping
station on the property. Soil is A1 for draining
fruit and poultry. Taxes low and the district
has consolidated school system where pupils are
carried to the public and high schools without
charge to parents. A very unusual offer. No
payment on the principal for three years. Annual
interest at 6 per cent. Prices range from \$125
\$225 per acre. You will require about \$2,500
for buildings and \$1,500 for stock and imple-
ments to get started, and with this amount of
capital it is possible to build up one of the nicest
homes in the valley. This offer is to farmers
only, and we would like to have purchasers
go on the land in the winter or spring of 1921.
Plan of subdivision and prices of each block will
be mailed on application. The Home-Makers
Limited, 503 Pender St. West, Vancouver, B.C.

ONLY \$80 AN ACRE—BIG, FULLY-EQUIPPED
farm. 140 acres machine-worked tillage, wire
fenced, riverside pasture, valuable wood and
timber, variety fruit, berries; splendid midwest
grain and stock farm; 6-room cottage, big barn,
silo, many other buildings. Owner unable care
for it, includes to quick buyer three horses, two
colts, 10 cows, four heifers, seven calves, hogs,
poultry, machinery, tools, wagons, complete
equipment, lot crops. Everything less than
\$80 an acre. Small cash payment, balance
easy terms. Details, page 3, Strout's Big
Illustrated Catalog, Farm Bargains, 33 States;
copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 208 B.G.,
Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—IF YOU ARE
thinking of moving to a warmer climate, there
are unlimited opportunities for farmers in B.C.
Our farm-selling organization reaches every part
of this province, and in every district we can
offer you small chicken ranches, fruit farms,
dairy and mixed farms and cattle ranches.
The Okanagan district, the Cariboo, Fraser
Valley and Vancouver Island, also large tracts
in Northern B.C. are carefully worked by our
branch offices, and you can rely upon good
service. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe Street,
Vancouver. Branch offices at Kelowna, Chil-
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FOR SALE—FRUIT RANCH. IDEAL LOCA-
tion on main line C.P.R. famous district of
Salmon Arm, B.C. 17 acres, 13 cleared, balance
partly. Has 900 trees bearing age, 200 younger;
all standard variety apples. This place is
splendidly situated for country home, on out-
skirts of and overlooking town and lake, on
government highway. Has comfortable house,
and all outbuildings in good shape. Never
failing spring well, \$13,500, \$7,500 cash;
balance mortgage. Easy life, light work and
"a fine home for some one." Owner, Box 677,
Salmon Arm, B.C. 36-2

HALF-SECTION—CLOSE TO BOUNDARY
Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Good district
with best of marketing facilities. Land A1,
and farm well improved. For quick sale at
special price, and will sell with reasonable cash
payment down. Can be bought as going concern
if equipment desired. Possession any
time. Investigate now when land can be
inspected to advantage. Enquire, Owner,
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FARM LANDS FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND
unimproved, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and
Alberta. Write us for particulars stating size of
farm, district and other requirements. Full
information supplied without delay. In many
cases a small cash payment and reasonable terms
can be arranged. The Royal Trust Company
436 Main Street, Winnipeg

FOR SALE—320 ACRES OF VERY BEST HEAVY
moleboard soil, high level land; 300 acres under
cultivation; fair buildings. Three miles from
Bounty. Farm, stock and implements for
\$18,500 if purchased before October 10th. J. E.
Weir, Bounty, Sask. 36-4

FARM FOR SALE IN MELVILLE DISTRICT,
three and a half miles from station; barn, 36 x 66,
and seven-room house, granaries and other
buildings. Good well, good water. Box 413,
or phone 186, ring 4, Melville, Sask.

CHOICE HALF-SECTION, EXTRA WELL IM-
proved, half-mile from Coronation, Alta. Price,
\$50 per acre. Half cash, balance five years.
For particulars write Box 241, Coronation,
Alta. 33-4

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH,
no matter where located. Particulars free;
Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln,
Nebr. 8tf

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE
farms. Will deal with owners only. Give
description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins,
Columbia, Missouri. 31-5

SELLING—HALF-SECTION, HALF-MILE
from Alameda; also lease of one section of
pasture goes with farm. Box 24, Alameda,
Sask. 36-2

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE YOUR
property write me. John J. Black, 47th St.
Chippewa Falls, Wis.

WANTED—CANADIAN LANDS, IN EXCHANGE
for Iowa, Illinois and Missouri farms. Box 99,
New Franklin, Mo. 35-6

CITY PROPERTY

A BEAUTIFUL HOME AT THE COAST—TEN-
roomed modern residence. May be bought
cheap before end of November. Write owner,
Box 39, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST HOMES
in New Westminster, B.C. Write for particu-
lars to J. H. Vidal, New Westminster, B.C.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCK-
ereels. April and May hatch, \$3.00; pullets,
same hatch, \$2.00. Best laying strain in prov-
ince. Last year I turned back \$104 of orders
that I couldn't fill. Avoid disappointment;
order immediately. Thos. D. Bathgate, Good-
water, Sask.

SUNDRY BREEDS

BREEDING GUINEA FOWL—EASILY RAISED;
fine eating; keeps away hawks; hunt own feed;
this year birds \$3.50; last year \$5.00 each, f.o.b.
Vernon. Supply limited; act quickly. Rock
and red pullets, \$2.00. J. G. Rose, Vernon, B.C.

MAHOGANY RUSSIAN ORLOFFS—CANADA'S
hardest non-sitting variety. Males for cross-
breeding low-grade flocks; increase egg-produc-
tion, size, beauty. September snap, \$6.00 each.
Crystal Stream Farm, Waldeck, Sask.

COCKERELS—SUMMER PRICES, \$3.00 EACH,
six for \$15. Barred Rocks, single and rose-
comb Aconas, Buff and White Leghorns.
Further particulars, Jack Lyons, Midnapore,
Alta. 35-2

LEGHORNS

200 HUNTINGTON FARM S.C. WHITE LEG-
horn cockerels. Half-price to make room
\$3.00 and \$5.00 each. W. J. Pickard, Box 282,
Wetaskiwin, Alta. 32-4

RHODE ISLAND REDS

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND
Red cockerels, April and May hatch, \$3.00.
A. G. Campbell, Adanac, Sask. 34-2

TURKEYS, GEESE AND DUCKS

SELLING—TOULOUSE GANDER, PRIZE WIN-
ner: three years, \$10. Toulouse goose, \$5.00.
S. K. Thompson, Argo, Sask.

DOGS

FOR SALE—EIGHT PURE-BRED SCOTCH
collie pedigreed pups, color sable and white,
price \$12 each. Also pure-bred pup, same
breed, seven months old, partly trained, price
\$25. Good heeling stock. W. J. McCracken,
Eden, Man. 35-2

RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND PUPS—THREE
months old. Dam, Mischa Roskidda; sire,
Jellico Rex. Sire of dam, Tippy Donliago.
This is some of the best blood of its kind in
America. Prices \$25 and up. J. E. Patton,
Truax, Sask. 36-3

FARM RAISED PURE-BRED SCOTCH COLLIE
pups. From champion working stock. Intellig-
ent, obedient, willing. \$12 each. Wm. Vivian,
Eden, Man. 36-2

FOR SALE—WOLFHOUND PUPPIES, RUS-
sian and Stag crossed, \$10 each. Milton Thies,
Kamsack, Sask. 34-1

WANTED—RUSSIAN AND IRISH WOLF-
hounds, also Scotch deerhounds, young or old.
Rockwood Kennels, Lexington, Kentucky. 35-6

POTATOES

WANTED—IN SEPTEMBER A FEW CAR
loads of potatoes. Anyone having a car load
please write and state prices. Earl Parker,
Glenewen, Sask. 35-2

HONEY

PURE HONEY—WHITE (PRINCIPALLY CLO-
ver and Basswood) 60 lb. crates only \$19.80
Amber (principally Dandelion or Buckwheat
mixed with Clover) \$18.00. Put up in 5 lb.
10 lb and 60 lb. tins. Liberal discounts on
eight and sixteen-crate orders. Weir Bros.,
60 Chester Ave., Toronto, Ont. 32tf

CLOVER HONEY—GOOD BODY, FLAVOR
delicious. Put up in 10-lb. cans (gross weight)
six cans in a case at \$18 per case, f.o.b. Thedford.
Terms: money with order or C.O.D. Rumford
& Fretz, Thedford, Ontario. 35-4

PETTIT'S GOOD CLOVER HONEY—WILL BE
ready to ship in September. Get your order in
early. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 32-6

FRUIT

FINEST WINTER APPLIES—CAR LOTS, BOTH
Ontario and Western. No better packs obtain-
able. Get our prices before ordering elsewhere.
It will pay you. McCollum Lumber and Supply
Co., Union Trust Building, Winnipeg, Man. 34-4

HAY AND FEED

FOR SALE—100 TONS BEST UPLAND HAY,
\$15 ton in stack. A. K. Hamilton, S.W. 1/4, 26-38,
25, W 3rd., Salvador, Sask. 35-2

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION
DEALERS

SHIP YOUR LIVESTOCK TO UNITED GRAIN
Growers Limited, Livestock Department, St.
Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, and
thus be sure of getting every last cent of value
together with any premiums that are going.
If desired, all shipments can be fully insured.
Write for particulars. Purchasing stockers,
feeders and breeding heifers, giving personal
attention and securing special and free freight
rates and Government expense refund attended
to for you. Any district wishing to develop
co-operative livestock shipping can have the
service of one of our organizers free of charge by
writing our nearest office. United Grain Growers
Limited, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton,
Moose Jaw. 4tf

STAPLES & FERGUSON, COMMISSION DEAL-
ers in horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, Union
Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man. All shipments
carefully handled. Orders placed with us get
special attention. Try us and be convinced.
Weekly market letter sent you on request. 9tf

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CORWOOD—WHITE POPLAR, SPRING CUT.
In car-load lots. Write for prices f.o.b. Arborg.
Manitoba, to manager, Arborg Farmers' Co-
operative Association Limited, Arborg, Man. 36-8

LUMBER CHEAPER—WRITE FOR LOWEST
wholesale prices. Also for fence posts. McCol-
lum Lumber and Supply Co., Union Trust
Building, Winnipeg, Man. 34-4

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM-
arae and willow fence posts. Write for car-load
prices delivered. Enterprise Lumber Co., Ed-
monton, Alberta.

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ters, solicitors, notaries, etc. Canada Building,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Bone Meal and Abortion

I am keenly interested in the report
published by Geo. F. Paul wherein he
states that in the herd of a prominent
Michigan dairyman Walter S. Pickett,
proprietor of the Roycroft Farm, at
Sydnaw, rawbone meal has proven the
greatest agency in cleaning up con-
tagious abortion. As Mr. Pickett is
one of the most extensive breeders in
the state, his experience should be taken
as good authority on this extremely im-
portant question, and the remedy he
has proven to be of such benefit, should
at least be tried out by our breeders.

In referring to the experience that
led him to the conclusion of the bene-
ficial effects on rawbone meal, he says
that when he started to grow alfalfa—
beginning with 1909 and for the three
succeeding years, he used 25 earloads
of airslacked lime. In 1912 the Jerseys
began to make big records—we could
get a record of 800 pounds of butter
easier than we can get 600 now. I
think there was some connection
between the lime and the records we
got; that is, I think the lime content
of the hay had no little influence on the
milk flow.

"Soon after we begun to get the big
milk records, we had trouble with con-
tagious abortion. We tried almost
everything in the remedy line, and also
summoned a specialist from Ithaca,
New York. Apparently we got some
results from following his advice in
regard to sanitation of the cow's breed-
ing organs.

"In 1915 we started to give our
Jerseys free access to raw bone meal,
charcoal and salt in separate boxes
when turned out for exercise during the
winter months and where they could
get it going to and coming from pasture
during the summer. One of the first
things we noticed when the cows first
had access to the bone meal was that
the ones that had aborted or that we
had difficulty in getting with calf
seemed to have a particular liking for
the bone meal. We have not had a
cow abort for several months now, and
it is the opinion of Mr. Carpenter, who
has charge of the Jerseys, that feeding
the raw bone meal has had more to do
with cleaning up contagious abortion
than anything else that we have been
able to use or do."

Haecker Supports View

Professor T. L. Haecker, of the
University of Minnesota, is of the belief
that if a little bone meal were fed,
especially to swine, cows and mares
during the latter part of the period of
gestation, that peculiar abnormal appe-
tite for something different would be
avoided. "I have known cows to
swallow spoons, curry-combs, wire and
all sorts of stuff because of their crav-
ing for something that would supply
this need," he says, "bone meal does
the business. This spring many calves
in a bunch of 30 commenced gnawing
their mangers. I directed that bone
meal be given them with their salt, half
and half, and also that a pinch be
added to their milk, and to leave the
pail with them so that they could lick
it up. The gnawing ceased entirely.
Bone meal is soluble in the digestive
system. This must be so or it would
not be incorporated in the animal
body."

This raw bone meal can be procured
from any of our large abattoirs,
Winnipeg.—W. W. Fraser, Livestock
Commissioner.

Cash Value of a Pedigree

All animals have a pedigree of some
sort whether pure-bred or scrub. Only
the pure-bred animals have their pedi-
gree registered and have pedigree cer-
tificates issued. A pedigree is valuable
only when it proves some fact that is
worth while about an animal, either
favorable or otherwise. We frequently
hear comments of some such nature as
"I do not care about the papers it is
the cow I want." Speaking broadly
that may be good business for a butcher
but the real stock-breeder is paying
more attention to pedigree than ever
before and we often hear him say "that
is a beautiful individual but I do not
like her breeding."

The man who attaches the most value
to a pedigree is the one who knows the
most about its true value. The pedigree
student may learn of a cow that has
had a brilliant show-ring career. She
may be particularly pleasing to the
eye in type, form and conformation.
He studies her pedigree and finds that
she has sprung from ancestors that were
of little value and immediately decides
to let her alone, regarding her as a
freak. On the other hand he may find
a cow that is not a particularly fine
individual in type but he studies her
pedigree and finds that she has for
ancestors some of the very best animals
of the breed. He decides to buy the
cow doing so on what he knows about
her ancestors. He has made use of the
pedigree to select a cow but he has
not, as so many are inclined to state,
paid a big figure for papers.

Pedigree does not make value, it
decides value by establishing the his-
tory of ancestry. The cow backed by
several generations of good producers
is much more liable to be the dam
of producers than the cow whose dam
only, of all ancestors is a producer.
This does not of course always hold
true. Just as we frequently find a good
individual with a poor line of ancestors
so do we find poor individuals with
strong ancestors. Like, as a general
rule, produces like, but the law of
variation is also felt. The pedigree
student studies these laws and draws
his conclusion.

Pedigree Values are Reproduced

When a cow is purchased for a breed-
ing herd two things are kept in mind,
first the value of the cow for what
milk she will produce and secondly, the
effect she will have upon the future
of the herd. A good judge of dairy
cattle can estimate closely her value
as a milk producer but her worth as a
herd improver must be determined
chiefly by pedigree.

Individual merit is very important
and should not be overlooked, yet it
must not be the main deciding point.
History shows us some excellent indi-
viduals who have apparently sprung
from inferior stock and later have
become wonderful foundation cows.
Such animals are valuable if properly
developed, but the owner must have
skill and patience to handle a problem
of this kind as often, after a few
generations, there may be a reversion
back to the old ancestral type.

Some herds have been built almost to
perfection with the exception that pos-
sibly a single defect may be noticed
through the entire herd. The owner is
a true stock-breeder and wishes to have
as perfect a herd as possible. He decides
to secure a new sire and correct this
fault. He selects an animal not only
strong itself where the defect is shown
in the herd, but the breeder finds that
the animal is from families perfect in
this respect. This sire is more certain
to correct the fault than an animal who
is strong individually but part, or all,
of his ancestors are weak.

This is where the real value of a
pedigree is recognized. It is not so
important to know simply that an
animal is pure-bred as it is to know
that the strain in the herd is of the
very best.—W. M. Hicks, Agassiz, B.C.

Editorial note: It is suggested that
the above has been written with dairy
cattle in mind, in which case family
names are vested with the authority of
production figures, and near ancestry in
a pedigree receives more prominence
than it does in beef cattle pedigrees.

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Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Cappea Hook,
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind
Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
Ringbone and other bony tumors.
Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all
Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
Sprains, Sore Throat, etc. It is invaluable.
Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold
Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.75
per bottle. Sold by druggists or sent by ex-
press, charges paid, with full directions for
using. Send for descriptive circulars
testimonials, etc. Address—
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Live Poultry Wanted

Hens, 5 lbs. and over, No. 1 condition	25c
Hens, under 5 lbs., in good condition	23c
Turkeys	26c-28c
Roosters	18c
Chickens	Highest Market Price
Butter and Eggs	Highest Market Price

Prices good until September 15, 1920.
Licensed under Produce Dealers Act of Manitoba.
License No. 24.

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in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Royal Produce & Trading Co.
97 Aikens Street, Winnipeg, Man.

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COLUMBIA

FOR SALE

A modern, irrigated ranch containing
680 acres, enclosed by seven miles of
barb wire fencing, to which may be
added 2,200 acres of side-hill grazing
leased from the government.
PRESENT PRODUCTION—45 acres
orchard, yielding an average of 7,000
boxes of apples per annum. In 1919
the crop of hay, timothy and alfalfa
was 225 tons.
FUEL—Plenty of wood on the property.
TITLE—Indefeasible, together with
water records. One of the chief fea-
tures of the ranch is the abundant
supply of water. There are about four
miles of ditches registered, and the
property of owner.
LOCATION—Situated on the West
Bank of the Fraser River, 150 miles
from Vancouver and three miles from
Lytton, this village being situated at
the confluence of the Thompson and
Fraser Rivers.
TRANSPORTATION—Main Lines Can-
adian Pacific Railway and the Cana-
dian National Railway.
GENERAL FACILITIES—The ranch is
connected up by telephone and is with-
in easy distance of the post office,
schools, stores, churches, etc.
CLIMATE—Spring and autumn are
dry with no heavy cold rains or snow.
Summer is warm though normally
the thermometer registers but be-
tween 65 and 75 degrees in the shade.
Winter sees a slight fall of snow. This
property is eminently suited for
intensive farming, including stock
raising and illimitable possibilities
exist for a large revenue to be derived
therefrom. Every phase of farming
can be successfully and profitably
indulged in.
The private residence costing \$12,000,
also the superintendent's house, are
thoroughly modern and up-to-date.
The outbuildings are thoroughly com-
plete. The large barn has cement
floors and driving entrances from two
levels. There is a fruit packing house,
also a large root house, two four-
roomed houses for hired help, a good
blacksmith shop, stone chicken houses
and driving shed. The houses are
furnished and the furniture together
with the Livestock, Farm Implements,
Tools and Harness can be bought at a
valuation. The price is \$85,000. Fur-
ther particulars on application to

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VANCOUVER

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Book Review

Dr. Bland's New Christianity—By Rev. H. D. Ranns

NO more significant or provocative contribution to Canadian thought has appeared in recent years than this little book of Dr. S. G. Bland's, *The New Christianity*. There are but 170 pages in all of reading matter and at that there is some repetition of thought, yet within these boards is given a view of the future development of religion and of the social order that commands and merits the earnest attention of all thoughtful men and women. Whether you ultimately agree with Dr. Bland or not—many will not agree—you must in fairness consider carefully his estimate of the new Christianity.

With a wealth of historical knowledge and a sure touch in its employment and with passionate conviction Dr. Bland traces the development of Christianity through the centuries and sees three main divisions. These he characterizes as the aristocratic or feudalistic phase A.D. 700-1500, the plutocratic or capitalistic phase A.D. 1500-1914 and what he calls the labor phase 1914. The social order and religion he declares to have developed along parallel lines. The Roman Catholic church is the characteristic production of the feudalistic or aristocratic, the Protestant church of the capitalistic age. In his descriptions of these great Christian divisions, Dr. Bland shows remarkable skill in analysis, fairness of mind and eloquence of diction.

Incidentally, one would recommend a patient reading of the doctor's analysis and estimate of the place and worth of the Roman Catholic church to any ultra Protestant who vainly imagines that that church has been consistently the Devil's advocate, has been compounded of error and cradled in sin and deserves only the unqualified condemnation of modern Christians. To our mind the more generous estimate given of the place of Roman Catholicism in the Christian scheme of things by Dr. Bland in this book is one of its finest contributions. May it do good!

Listen to this description of the place of the Papal church. "The Roman Catholic church is the sublimest achievement of the organizing powers of mankind and the unifying element in it, the capstone of that mighty structure, the keystone of the arch, is the Papacy. The Roman Catholic church, or, as it might be more appropriately designated, the Papal church, is a greater construction than even the Roman Empire, of which it is the spiritual counterpart, vaster, more enduring, more firmly knit and infinitely more beneficent. . . . It was this organization which had been providentially prepared for the anarchic and desolating period of the barbarian invasions, as Noah's ark for the Deluge, and not only as a shelter for the precious salvage of the submerged Greco-Roman civilization but as a spiritual army which should conquer the conquerors and on the debris of the greatest landslide of history fashion new gardens and habitations."

As Roman Catholicism, with its aristocratic notes and its accent of authority, was perfectly fitted to dominate a feudal age, so Protestantism was the natural religion for a later trading and capitalistic age. The virtues that it emphasized were such as were conducive to business success, industry, thrift, sobriety, self-control and honesty and the vices it condemned were such as hindered success, indolence, intemperance, licentiousness and all overt transgressions of the law. Protestantism has been intensely individualistic and has largely ignored the social implications of the gospel. It has lacked humility and pity.

Dr. Bland finds both these forms of religious expression inadequate for the needs of today, though he recognizes that there are valuable elements in

each. It is then that he turns to expound his theme of a coming new Christianity and to find its expression in a labor Christianity which will be democratic and brotherly. "In promise and in potency the coming Christianity is more fully and truly here in the labor movement than in any of the great historic organizations." Before the labor movement can fulfil the destiny Dr. Bland sees ahead of it, he recognizes that it must broaden and it must come to recognize the Christianness of its own principles. With these qualifications, the doctor sees labor and Christianity bound up together. "Together they stand or fall. They come into their kingdom together or not at all. It is the supreme mission of the prophetic spirit at this fateful hour to interpret labor to itself, that it may not in this hour of consummation miss the path. To turn away from Christianity now would be for labor to turn away from the throne. But it will not. Mankind is in the grasp of divine currents too strong to be resisted."

An estimate so liberal and glowing from a clergyman of Dr. Bland's eminence should surely serve to show labor men that within the church itself there are those who do not fail in sympathy and understanding of their movement. In that connection and in the promotion of a better recognition by the church of the finely idealistic aspects of the labor movement, this book will be of great service. But with the best will in the world and with the utmost sympathy toward the labor movement, one cannot but feel that Dr. Bland idealizes it. The labor movement is a various affair, even in western Canada and from the lips of its own accredited exponents I gather that within its ranks are at least two broad divisions. Much of what Dr. Bland says would apply to the idealistic section of the movement but the other section is frankly and grossly materialistic. It may be doubted whether this section has much more of the spirit of Jesus than the selfish capitalistic class. In all countries this materialistic section, bitter, crude, antagonistic to anything resembling religion, repudiating idealism with foul oaths—exists. It cannot be drummed out of the labor movement. Its advocates will tell you—what fortunately is not true—that it is the labor movement. In any full-orbed estimate of the labor movement, the influence of this section must be taken into account. Before the labor movement can approach the picture drawn by Dr. Bland, the men of the idealistic section will need to convert their brethren of the opposite camp. In this crusade liberal minded men of the churches will wish them success—whatever form their effort may take.

In the final chapter, *The Great Christianity*, Dr. Bland gives us a fervid description of his hope for the future. It is a fine picture and one that will stir the hearts of many. It stamps its author as among the present-day prophets. Why should we imagine that all the prophets are dead? Does not our age need them as much as did earlier ages? Will God deny our need, when He met theirs? One fancies not and this little book confirms one's feeling. If it helps men of liberal mind to work and strive for the coming of a better day, when the gospel of Jesus shall have found its way into the hearts of men and been incorporated into their social living, it will serve the present age and merit the acclaim of all forward looking men, even if they cannot assent to all its findings.

I cannot refrain from quoting the closing paragraph. "It (the new Christianity) must be a Christianity, born as at the first in the hearts of the common people, simple, democratic, brotherly; like a tree, its tops in the sky but its roots deep in common earth, treating institutions, even the most venerable, as the mere temporary contrivances that they are; with the faith of Jesus in the human heart and in the ultimate triumph of love and a willingness, like His, to find a throne in a cross."

Note.—The book reviewed above may be obtained from the Book Department, Grain Growers' Guide, \$1.60, postpaid.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, September 3, 1920.
WHEAT—During the earlier part of the period under observation, exporters and Eastern shippers competing for first run of crop boosted premiums daily until midseason second instant. At that time American exchange took sudden plunge to around eight per cent., which upset New York, and they offered to resell wheat on this market. Locals and Eastern concerns tried to resell and found no buyers except at low premiums. The net decline on track grain premiums, ten cents from the high point to date. Option market four cents higher. Grain has been taken quickly as offered and market at moment appears firm. The class of buying has been good and most of it for millers and presumably foreign governments account. Receipts are beginning to be fairly heavy, and unless Britishers show some interest it is possible that present values may not hold.

OATS—Market considerably easier and cash demand very indifferent. Stocks at Fort William are nil, but there is no export enquiry either. Our oats this year are not needed in Eastern Canada, and our surplus will practically all have to compete for export with American oats. Although present values appear reasonable, it should be noted that export business is lacking and that business is absolutely necessary to maintain present values when oats move out.

BARLEY—Believe a little barley has been worked for early shipment and there is a fair demand for few cars arriving daily. Any large quantity, either one way or the other, would influence market materially. No doubt the next week or two will see considerable movement of this grain. If there is any demand at all, prices at these levels should hold; if not—no.

RYE—Considerable rye purchases for export. Increased U.S. freight rates and decreased rate of exchange makes our rye high for U.S. markets, and the demand has eased considerably on that account. Rye will no doubt follow wheat, being a substitute for that grain.

FLAX—Not very much changed in price. Markets very quiet, and while buyers are taking all offerings at present levels, we much doubt if our market could care for any quantity at present levels just at the moment.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Aug. 30 to Sept. 4 inclusive	30	31	1	2	3	4	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats—									
Oct.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	76 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Dec.	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	70 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	77 1/2
Barley—									
Oct.	120 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	115 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Dec.	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	108 1/2	111 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Flax—									
Oct.	341 1/2	344 1/2	345 1/2	345 1/2	345 1/2	347 1/2	341 1/2	486 1/2	486 1/2
Dec.	338 1/2	342 1/2	340 1/2	341 1/2	341 1/2	341 1/2	340 1/2	458 1/2	458 1/2
Wheat—									
Nov.	260 1/2	261 1/2	264 1/2	266 1/2	266 1/2	262 1/2	262 1/2	262 1/2	262 1/2
Dec.	247 1/2	248 1/2	249 1/2	249 1/2	250 1/2	247 1/2	249 1/2	249 1/2	249 1/2

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING CASH PRICES

Thursday, September 2, 1920.
Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$2.58 1/2 to \$2.68 1/2; No. 1 northern \$2.53 1/2 to \$2.58 1/2; No. 1 red, \$2.48 1/2 to \$2.53 1/2; No. 2 dark northern, \$2.51 1/2 to \$2.63 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$2.48 1/2 to \$2.53 1/2; No. 2 red, \$2.43 1/2 to \$2.48 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$2.40 1/2 to \$2.48 1/2; No. 3 red, \$2.38 1/2 to \$2.43 1/2. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$2.48 1/2 to \$2.63 1/2; No. 1 hard \$2.55 1/2 to \$2.58 1/2. Durum—No. 1 amber \$2.45 to \$2.50; No. 1, \$2.35 to \$2.45; No. 2 amber, \$2.40 to \$2.45; No. 2 \$2.30 to \$2.40; No. 3 amber, \$2.35 to 40; No. 3, \$2.25 to \$2.35. Oats—No. 2 white, 61 5-8 to 62 5-8; No. 3 white, 60 5-8 to 61 5-8; No. 3 white, 58 5-8 to 60 5-8. Barley—Choice to fancy, \$1.03 to \$1.08; medium to good, 97c to \$1.02; lower grades, 85c to 96c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.85 to \$1.86. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$3.23 to \$3.25.

The Livestock Market

United Grain Growers Limited, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, reports receipts of livestock for the week ending September 3, 1920, as follows:
Cattle, 9,993; calves, 372; hogs, 848; sheep, 1,677.

Cattle receipts during the past week show a considerable gain over the previous week. With heavy runs on this market and heavy runs reported on the southern and eastern markets, prices today (Friday) feel just a little weaker. The quality of stock now coming forward has improved somewhat. This is illustrated by the fact that this week Windthorst shipped in steers that we topped the market with at 14c and Lashburn, Marshall and Fairlight were in with steers bringing 12 and 13c. There is still, however, altogether too much thin and unfinished stuff coming on the market in comparison with the small number of quality steers. American feeders will only put good bred steers on their feed lots and this leaves the off-grade ones hard to dispose of at prices that will compare favorably with what we can get for quality stuff. Market indications all point to a good firm and permanent demand for real good killing steers—the poor quality stuff will never be in demand as feed has now become too valuable to give to anything except stock that, when finished, will top the market. It is not to be wondered at that many feeders are discouraged with the trend of the American cattle market during the past four months, and are seriously contemplating getting out of the cattle business, but our advice to those who have the feed is now is the time to sit tight and build up your holdings. There never was a time in marketing when quality and breeding counted for so much and in our opinion there will never be a better opportunity than right now for those who have the feed and who wish to improve the quality of their livestock by getting us to purchase for them some real breeding heifers of one of the three beef types or a load of bred steers for winter feeding. Prices on select hogs remain unchanged with packers still insisting on severe cutting on grades.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, August 30th to September 4th, 1920, inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
August 30	171	...	...	...	85 1/2	85 1/2	128 1/2	123 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	341 1/2	335 1/2	313 1/2	203 1/2
September 1	171	...	...	...	88 1/2	85 1/2	128 1/2	123 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	345 1/2	338 1/2	316 1/2	203 1/2
September 2	171	93 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	85 1/2	127 1/2	122 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	345 1/2	339 1/2	315 1/2	203 1/2
September 3	171	91 1/2	81 1/2	88 1/2	86 1/2	83 1/2	129 1/2	124 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	346 1/2	339 1/2	315 1/2	204 1/2
September 4	171	86 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	81 1/2	78 1/2	128 1/2	123 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	345 1/2	339 1/2	315 1/2	201 1/2
Week ago	171	...	...	...	...	...	130 1/2	125 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	341 1/2	335 1/2	313 1/2	205 1/2
Year ago	167	87 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	81 1/2	129 1/2	125 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	506 1/2	486 1/2	461 1/2	132 1/2

In the sheep section choice lambs and fat sheep are in fair demand with old and broken mouthed ewes almost unsaleable. Do not overlook bringing in with you health certificate on your cattle. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Butcher Cattle

Prime butcher steers	\$11.00 to \$12.00
Fair to good steers	9.00 to 10.00
Medium steers	7.50 to 8.00
Choice butcher heifers	9.50 to 10.00
Fair to good heifers	9.00 to 9.50
Medium heifers	5.00 to 6.00
Choice stocker heifers	5.00 to 6.50
Choice butcher cows	9.00 to 9.50
Fair to good cows	7.00 to 7.50
Bred stock cows	4.50 to 5.00
Canner cows	3.00 to 4.00
Choice springers	90.00 to 100.00
Good fresh milkers	75.00 to 85.00
Medium springers	65.00 to 75.00

Stockers and Feeders

Choice heavy feeders	\$8.00 to 8.50
Good	7.50 to 8.00
Common	5.00 to 6.00
Choice bulls	6.00 to 6.50
Good bulls	5.50 to 6.00
Choice oxen	6.50 to 7.00
Fair to good oxen	5.00 to 5.50
Medium oxen	3.50 to 4.00
Choice light calves	10.50 to 11.00
Choice heavy calves	8.00 to 9.00
Choice lambs	11.00 to 12.00
Choice wethers	7.50 to 8.00
Common sheep	2.00 to 4.00
Hogs, selects	20.00
Hogs, heavies	16.75
Sows	14.75
Stags and boars	6.00 to 12.50

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: This market has continued firm and unchanged, and yesterday (Monday) the trade were offering 48c cases returned for straight receipts. Canned receipts are jobbing at 60c with some put up in cartons at 63c, with retail prices ranging from 65-73c. Cars of fresh flocks are reported sold at 64-66c f.o.b. Winnipeg. Poultry: Receipts and prices practically unchanged. Dressed ducks have advanced in a jobbing way to 45c, and chickens 48c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: These markets have remained practically unchanged for the past two weeks. Receipts still continue very light and quality poor. Dealers are now paying 48-51c delivered to country shippers and jobbing at 52-55c, retail 55-60c. Eggs are now reported very scarce in the North Battleford district and gatherers are receiving 50c. Poultry: Receipts are still practically nil, farmers reported being too busy with harvest operations to attend to the shipping.

CALGARY—Eggs: This market is inclined to be unsteady due to the irregularity of supplies. The trade expects to raise their prices this week to 58c, loss off, delivered. Current receipts are jobbing at \$18.50 per case. The quality and size of shipments now being received are reported very poor. Poultry: Receipts of live fowl practically nil. A few chickens are arriving costing 30c delivered and roosters at 15c. The supply is said to be very uncertain.

U.G.G. Dividend

United Grain Growers Limited has distributed to its shareholders a dividend at the rate of eight per cent., for the year ending August 31, 1920. The annual meeting of the company will be held at Paget Hall, Calgary, on Thursday, November 25.

WATCH-REPAIRING

This is the period of the year during which watch mainwings break in great numbers. We at now mainwings—guaranteed for one year—and have ready for return in 30 hours. "WE HURRY"

MAIL YOUR WATCH AND SEE

THOMPSON "The Jeweler" Minnedosa, Man.

In Livestock Circles

Fuel Oil Prices

Daily papers report that motor spirit or gasoline has gone up to \$1.11 per gallon in England, with every prospect for \$1.25 by spring. The reason given is the increased demand in America, from whence comes much of the British supply.



Roycroft Pietje Echo, No. 35906.
Owned by J. W. Jones, Bembury, P.E.I.

Canadian Ayrshire Review

Every issue of the Canadian Ayrshire Review looks better than its predecessor. The feature of the magazine which will be most appealing to those of refined tastes is the quality of illustration. Herein the editors have cleverly capitalized a characteristic of the breed for the artist's choice must rest with the Scotchman's dairy breed. Admitting the excellencies of others along certain lines, for aristocracy of bearing, grace of outline, richness of coloring balance and symmetry, the Ayrshire is unapproachable. Some art critic has said that the artists of Scotland could be counted on the fingers of one hand. Shorthorns, Galloways, Clydesdales, Aberdeen-Angus, Ayrshires, Highland cattle and collie dogs could not have figured very largely in that critic's observations.

Alberta Dual-Purpose Cattle

In a very large section of Alberta there always has been a disposition to favor the "old red cow," which could fill the pail twice a day and contribute a growthy steer every year. H. F. Wise, of the Hoosier Stock Farm, Galahad, Alta., has been trying to keep abreast of the demand and has

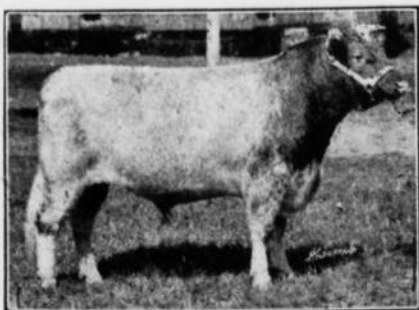


Chief of Staff, Reserve Champion Shorthorn Bull at the Lacombe Sale, 1920. Sold by J. L. Walters, Clive, to Wm. Threlfall, Lacombe, for \$510. Highest priced Shorthorn animal at the sale.

made several good sales this season. He is planning for bigger things in the future, for he has procured a son of the celebrated Jean Du Luth Paul, the most noted red polled bull on the continent today. Hoosier Farm also specializes in Poland-Chinas, and Mr. Wise reports the demand as strong as ever.

Edmonton Sheep and Swine Sale

The rules and regulations governing the annual fall show and auction sale of purebred sheep and swine have been issued by the Alberta Provincial Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association Limited. This event is scheduled for October 20 to 21, in the Stock Pavilion, Edmonton, and the entries close on September 20. The association is this year assuming all switching charges on animals consigned to the sale, and will



Gainford Mark, Prizewinner in the Junior Yearling Shorthorn Bull Class, Toronto, 1919. Owned by Gerrie Bros., Elora, Ontario

The Sharp-Tailed Grouse

—this is the Prairie Chicken of the West. It is a typical resident of the treeless plains, the bunch grass and sage brush hills of the prairies and the interior of British Columbia, but to the northeast it may be found in almost continuous forest as long as it is not too dense and there is a good admixture of poplar and willow.

The range of the Sharp-Tailed Grouse extends to the Larrens of Northern Mackenzie, Keewatin and Ungava. There are three sub-species of this bird—the Sharp-Tail, which is found from Central Alaska to Western Ungava and south to Parry Sound, the darkest colored of the species; the Columbian Sharp-Tailed Grouse of the interior of British Columbia, and the Sharp-Tailed Grouse or Prairie Chicken of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. This last is the palest in color.

The Prairie Chicken lies well to a dog and flies strong, and the hunter should insist on dependable ammunition for this bird, such as

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1920 Clydesdale Stud Book

The 28th volume of the Canadian Clydesdale stud book has come to hand, well bound, well printed, and thoroughly indexed as ever. In it are listed stallions from 21095 to 22089 and females from 42576 to 44867.

Rupp Stages Another Big Sale

One of the bright spots in the horse business of 1919 was the Rupp sale at Regina, when an average was reached considerably higher than many of the best in the States. Mr. Rupp has collected another bunch of mares just as good as the last, and they are all bred to the champion Paramount Flashwood. It is a certainty that they will make more history when the sale is held during the second or third week in October, at Regina. A. L. Keith, of Drinkwater, bought four mares of sterling draft conformation from Rupp last year, and has come back for a sire from the same stable. In his own words, "If I am to get the most out of mares of this class, I must have a real stallion to breed them to." Nothing less than that grand young horse, Pioneer Masterpiece, would suit him, and he had to go to the length of \$10,000 in order to outbid American buyers, who were trying to get him for the big Belgian industry which is springing up in Iowa. This marks the beginning of what ought to be another champion-producing stud.



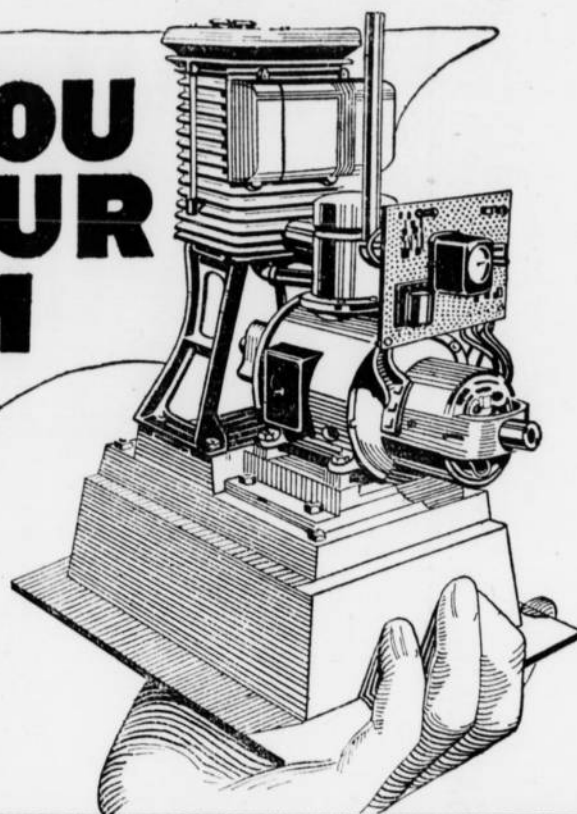
Bismarck. Vanstone and Rogers' big Belgian Champion of the Breed, at Saskatoon

Ontario Aberdeen-Angus Sale

Aberdeen-Angus breeders in Ontario have arranged for another combination sale, to be held at London, Ontario, on Wednesday, October 20. The success of the previous sale in June has been responsible for this second venture in Ontario. There will be about 50 head offered at this sale. They will be contributed by Howard Fraleigh, Forest, Ont.; Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont.; G. C. Channon, Oakwood, Ont.; J. D. Larkin, Queenstown, Ont.; Col. R. McEwen, London, Ont.; John Lowe, Elora, Ont.; and other breeders.

The market for Aberdeen-Angus cattle is becoming very keen in all parts of the Dominion, and the success of the sales held and their increasing number is further evidence of that fact. Ontario breeders are making a real effort to meet this demand and to build up the breed in the country where the foundation cattle were imported and bred.

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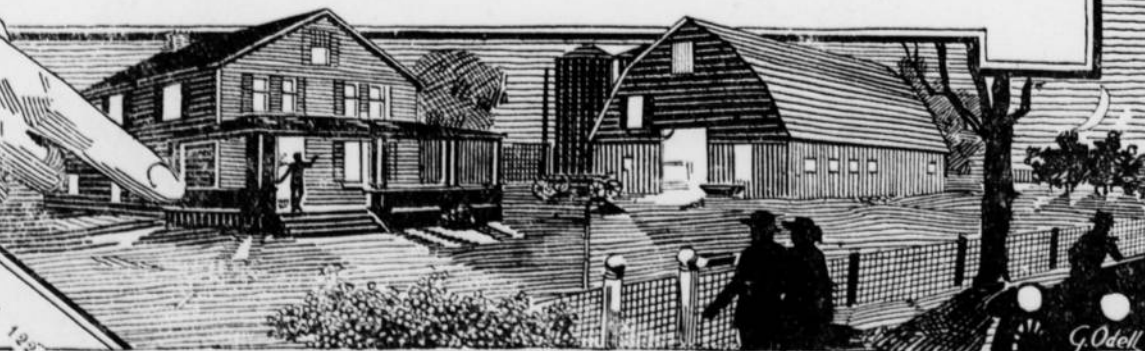
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